INSURANCE
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I B

REGD. NO. B. 1053

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
I B

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XIX NO. 63— BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

"I HAVE NEVER IN MY LIFE BETRAYED THE WORKERS."

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

"I WANT SUBSTANCE NOT SHADOW OF INDEPENDENCE."

Gandhiji Opens His Heart To Workers.

"THERE IS NOTHING AGAINST YOU IN DELHI AGREEMENT

Mahatma Gandhi broke his silence by addressing two mass meetings in the Labour area on Monday night. A tumultous gathering of workers turned out at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel, to hear Mahatmaji.

A band of "Red Flag" workers headed by Mr. B. T. Ranadive and members of the Young Workers League forced their entry into the meeting and took possession of the platform where they hoisted a "red flag". They sang revolutionary songs and raised cries of "Down with the Delhi truce".

The Congressmen agreed to their demand to allow two Labour leaders to address the meeting before Mahatma's speech. Messrs. Ranadive and Kandalkar addressed the meetings characterising the Delhi truce as a betrayal of the workers who joined the struggle to win complete independence.

Mahatma Gandhi replied to the criticisms and ignored the frequent interruption of his "Labour friends". He declared that he had never betrayed the workers in his life nor would he do so in future. He assured that the independence resolution of the Lahore Congress would be reiterated at the Karachi Congress.

GANDHIJI INTERRUPTED BY "LABOUR FRIENDS."

—:o:—

MAHATMAJI ADDRESSES THE WORKERS.

Seated between a mill-worker carrying a Red Flag and a Congress volunteer holding the tricolour Flag Mahatma Gandhi addressed a meeting of Parel workers at Kamgar Maidan on Tuesday night.

"I was aware of the existence of Communists in India," said Gandhiji, but I had never seen them outside the Meerut Jail. It was in my tour of the United Provinces that I went to Meerut and visited the prisoners of the Conspiracy Case. I have heard and understood what Mr. B. T. Ranadive said just now and I have also heard Mr. G. L. Khandalkar. I have been with the workers from a time when the Communist organisation in India was not even born. I was actually living with the workers and sharing their joys and sorrows.

HECKLED BY WORKERS.

In South Africa throughout my stay, I worked with the workers. (Cries of 'No, no.')

You are young men but you must be patient and hear me fully. You can even come to me after this meeting and I will spare some time for you and have a discussion with you. I have tried to understand Communism and to adopt whateved good is in it. (Cries: 'You have not understood it.') This is not the way to bring people round to your views. If you want it is open for you to convert the Congress to your view. If you want the country to go with you, you must bring it round to your view.

NOTHING AGAINST WORKERS.

Addressing the workers he said that the Delhi Agreement which was ratified by the Working Committee of the Congress had nothing in it that will go against the workers. "I have never in my life betrayed in the workers and shall never do it. If the Congress representatives go to the Round Table Conference, they will not go there to do any harm to the cause of workers. The Congress has been trying to attain Swaraj even before the Communists in India were born. The Swaraj for which the Congress has been fighting is not only to be for the workers in the cities, who, at least, get something for their subsistence, but it is also meant for the millions who are living in villages and are facing starvation from day to day.

"DON'T WANT TO DECEIVE YOU."

"Never for a moment think that the Swaraj that we are trying to achieve is only for the capitalists or the princes. Ido not want to deceive you and I openly admit that I do not wish to harm tre princes and the capitalists. What I am trying to do is to bring about a change of heart in them and I am confident that they will do full justice. We have the history of Japan before us where the capitalists have offered many a sacrifice and in our own country we have the same example repeated during the last twelve months. Our capitalists helped us financially. Many of them went to jail and faced sufferings. (Cries: They got "A" Class in jail.')

"You are free to accept what I say or to reject it. I only want to open my heart to you. I want the workers to realise their strength and to do a thing which will in the long run benefit them.

MEERUT PRISONERS.

As regards the Meerut prisoners I wish to say. I want not only the Meerut prisoners and all other political prisoners to be released but I want every prisoner who is in jail to be released. But I must not be unfair or injust in my demands. It was not possible for me to insist on their release as a condition precedent to the truce, but I did all that was possible for their release and if you help me to increase the strength of the Congress, I assure you that not only the Meerut prisoners but even all the non-political prisoners will come out of jail".

WAIT FOR A FEW MONTHS.

"You have referred to complete independence. Do you think that I do not want complete independence? (Cries: You want Dominion Status. You want substance of independence) Yes. I want the substance and not the shadow of independence. It is not a thing which should make you so impatient as not to agree to wait for a few months. The Congress will stick to the Independence resolution of the Lahore Congress which will be again re-

JAILED FOR A YEAR.

Mr. Sadashiv Mapankar, a prominent member of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union who has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for delivering seditious speeches. The sentence is being keenly resented in Labour circles.

iterated at Karachi and if the Congress sent representatives to the Round Table Conference they will be sent with a clear mandate not to accept any scheme which does not give substance of independence. It is likely that you may not get anything in the Conference. I do suggest that we shall get anything there. But I can say that in case that it does not give us anything, we shall come back empty handed and restart the fight.

MAHATMA'S 11 POINTS.

"You have asked me about the 11 points. I feel that those points contain the substance of independence. The rights of the workers are well protected. I had formulated these points before the civil disobedience movement started and they were placed before the Government as an alternative to the civil disobedience. Then there was no talk of attending the Conference I assure you that if the Conference succeeds the scheme of Swaraj that will be accepted will contain these eleven points. If it does not then I will not accept such scheme. God has given you intelligence. (Cries: There is no God). Make use of it.

FROM PAREL TO DADAR.

ANOTHER MEETING IN THE NIGHT.

Immediately after the Parel meeting Gandhiji addressed another meeting at Tilak Bridge, Dadar. He said. I am returning from a meeting of workers at Parel. I have very little time to spare, but I am confident that the workers do not need any lengthy speeches. I have just received a letter asking me several questions. I shall not deal with them here. If the writer is here he should note that replies to his questions will appear in the "Young India" and "Navjivan."

"To me and to the Congress Swaraj means freedom to the masses. It means that Congress will never agree to any scheme which does not protect the rights of the workers and peasants. Rest assured that the Truce had not in any way affected adversely the rights of the workers. It has not given us Swaraj.

NOT CALLED OFF THE MOVEMENT.

"We have not called off the movement because we are cowards. I have been receiving letter not to go ahead. Such letters did not influence me in the least. I do not think there is anything in the Truce for which we need be ash-

(Continued on page 5.)

Soviet Commercial Counsellor Shot At

—:o:—

A TOKYO OUTRAGE

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Tokyo—Mr. Paul Anikieff, the Soviet Commercial Counsellor, was fired at with a revolver and dangerously wounded by a Japanese as he was leaving his house for the Embassy. The assailant escaped but later surrendered to the police, stating that he was indignant at the Soviet's manipulation of Amur fisheries dispute. He is Nobukatsu Sato, formerly the manager of a business connected with fishery operations in northern waters.—Reuter.

REHABILITATING THE VALUE OF SILVER.

Chinese Government Out For Co-operation With Other Nations.

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Shanghai—The Finance Minister's report for part of the fiscal year says that it was fortunate that a decline in price of silver was not so serious for population, as purchasing power for domestic commodities did not greatly depreciate. The National Government is ready to co-operate with other countries in any practicable measures to rehabilitate the value of silver.—Reuter.

ST. GEORGE'S BY-ELECTION

Gandhi Would Be Watching Results, Says Beaverbrook.

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Lord Beaverbrook, speaking at a meeting in support of Sir Ernest Petter, Independent Conservative candidate in byelection from St. Georges, Westminister, said that Mahatma Gandhi would be waiting for the result of the by-election to know whether Conservative Party through its leader would continue to support the Socialist policy. Mr. Duff Cooper, official Conservative candidate, speaking simultaneously, deplored that India was drawn into party politics and hoped that British policy in India would never be an issue between Englishmen.—Reuter.

SPEAKING TO BRITAIN FROM S. S. BELGENLAND.

Special interest attaches to the visit of the S. S. Belgenland which arrives in Bombay to-morrow from Colombo in view of the vessel's wireless telephonic apparatus which has enabled passengers on board to hold ordinary telephonic conversations with friends in the remotest countries during the present voyage. It is understood that demonstrations will be made during the ship's stay in Bombay of its capacity to hold conversations with subscribers on the public telephone system of Great Britain and other countries.—A. P.

Council Of State's Infructuous Discussion

MOTION FOR RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE WITHDRAWN.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 16.

Though three very important resolutions were on the Order Paper of the Council of State only one was moved, the discussion occupying about forty minutes so that at the end of this period the House adjourned till Wednesday.

Syed Hussain Imam moved the formation of a committee on the lines of the Geddes Committee in England to effect retrenchment in the Departments of the Government of India. He referred to the lack of enthusiasm shown in both the Houses over the Finance Member's proposal to appoint a retrenchment committee and opened that his own proposal might meet with approval especially if the good work done by the Geddes Committee in England was borne in mind.

THAT PROCEDURE.

Sir Arthur McWatters announced that the Finance Member was convening a meeting to-morrow afternoon of those interested in the question of procedure in appointing a committee and invited members to participate in it. For, the need for an enquiry was not in dispute but only the procedure which would yield the best result at present.

The Finance Secretary protested against the suggestion that the Inchcape Committee's report had been treated as a scrap of paper. As Finance Secretary in 1923 he himself took up every item of reduction proposed and in consultation with Lord Reading went into the details of every recommendation both on civil and military sides. In fact a statement showing the action taken on that report and the reasons for no action in other respects was published.

Sir Arthur McWatters quoted statistics to show that in military expenditure reduction made that year was even slightly greater than that recommended by the Committee and reductions had been made ever since. On the civil side also there had been a large reduction. It was true that expenditure on the civil side had grown since, for example in Post and Telegraph Department, due to increased pay of subordinate staff, grants to agricultural research grants to Benares University, and increased grants for education in Frontier.

Mr. G. A. Natesan was for no Retrenchment Committee on the eve of constitutional changes, which when decided upon would show where economics should more easily be secured.

Mr. G. Narayanaswami Chetty did not agree with Mr. Natesan that a Retrenchment Committee would only mean additional expenditure.

The mover withdrew the resolution in view of to-morrow afternoon's conference in the Finance Members room.—A. P.

BURMA OPPOSED TO SEPARATION.

Innes Responsible For Agitation

ASSEMBLY POSTPONES FINANCE BILL AFTER BURMESE MEMBER'S FIERY SPEECH

NEW DELHI, March 16.

"A bolt from blue" was how to-day's debate was felt by official benches. Mr. Kyau Myint, a brilliant young member from Burma had given notice of a novel motion that consideration of finance bill be held up for one day to enable him to ventilate his grievance regarding Burma.

It seems that legal pundits were anxious to find a flaw with the formula, but ultimately, the view prevailed that once the Bill was in possession of the House any, one could move for its postponement by a day and that the theory of redress of grievance before supply, which had been made use of by Swarajists before could not now be uprooted however much reactionaries, wished to stop.

OPENED EYES.

So Mr. Kyaw Myint got his chance he virtually opened, the eyes of the Opposition by the ability with which he put forward his case. Cheers that greeted him showed he had won the ear of the House and that the verdic was bound to go against the Government.

Sir George Schuster thought he could avoid Government some bitterness by a confession from the start about its neutrality. But the House was thirsty for information and as ill-luck would have it. Sir George Rainy's indisposition had kept him away on the very day on which the worst volleys were to befall the Leader of the House. This had to be faced by Sir James Grerar. The House enjoyed Government discomfiture, when heckled by party leaders, but Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar and Sir Cowasji Jehangir made it clear that the question of separation was still an optn question so far as Indian Delegates were concerned.

BURMANS MUST DECIDE.

European members too were keeping mum, but clever and gentle provocation from Mr. Munshi brought Mr. Moore on his feet with the result that there was no opposition to the plea that neither Indians nor Government nor Europeans should dictate and should let the matter be decided by the Burmese people themselves. But the finishing touch to the debate was given by Mr. Puri, who showed how separation would go against Burmese interests.

When after a day's debate the motion was put, there was not a single dissentient voice to challenge the propositions put by Mr. Myint and, the verdict of the House went so decisively against the Innes group of Empire builders, that there is a likelihood of the vote of the House having important reactions.

TO HAVE BEEN IMPRISONED.

For Mr. Myint made it clear that "This House is the only forum for the expression of honest opinion by Burmans and that if I had made a similar speech in Burma I would have been imprisoned.

To-morrow the House proceeds to discuss the Finance Bill, but the general discussion would still embrace a number of constitutional questions on the ground of redress of grievances before supply. Sir George Schuster's anxiety over the anticipated adverse vote on reduction of income-tax charge up to incomes of ten thousand was apparent to-day, when he made the unusual and indeed, from parliamentary technique, a revolutionary suggestion that his income-tax Bill to tax income of foreign investment by people in British India be at once passed, so that he may collect a year's revenue and afterwards make any amendments in law, which eliciting of public opinion after its enactment might justify.

IMPORT DUTY OF 18 ANS. ON WHEAT.

The House did not take to the idea kindly, but perhaps it may have a better hearing when he puts all his cards on the table in order to meet the Opposition's determination to reduce income-tax charges for men of moderate incomes.

Tax on imported wheat seems to be another card he will play by proposing eighteen annas duty per maund.

NEW DELHI, March 16.

Even though the scent of spectacular interest shifted to-day to the opening of the Chamber of Princes, the Assembly attracted a fair number of visitors to the galleries and the House was full. Seating had also been rearranged more appropriately on party lines. The lobby was busy speculating the chances of the vote with regard to the Finance Bill proposals.

There was also a talk that the Government would soon introduce a bill to impose an import duty on wheat. It may be recalled that last week the Government was censured by a vote on a token cut for not preventing dumping on Indian market of foreign wheat and sugar.

The Hous held election to Standing Committee on Roads and Public Accounts Committee, and for the election of two members to sit on the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

AMENDING INCOME-TAX ACT.

Sir George Schuster introduced a bill amending the Income-Tax Act. He said that with unimportant exceptions the income received outside British India by or on behalf of a resident in British India was not liable to income tax. The effect was to offer inducement for investment of money abroad which might otherwise be invested in India and thus not only to reduce Indian revenue from income-tax but also to affect adversely the supply of capital for investment in India. It was therefore considered desirable to amend the law following the lines of the law in force in the United Kingdom so as to make residence the main basis of liability while still retain origin and remittance into British India as the basis of liability in certain circumstances.

FACTORIES ACT AMENDMENT.

Mr. Shillidy introduced a Bill amending Factories Act with a view to empowering local Governments to frame rules to provide for the prevention of fires in factories. Necessity for such safeguards came into prominence owing to fires that has recently occurred in a match factory in Burma where the filling of match boxes was done by hand.

GUIDED BY THE HOUSE.

Sir George Schuster while in-

(Continued on page 7.)

Mahatma In Bombay.

ELUDES CROWDS BY ALIGHTING AT DADAR

Mahatma Gandhi gave disappointment to a very large crowd who eagerly awaited his arrival from Navsari at the Bombay Central, Bombay, on Monday morning. With a view to elude the crowds Gandhiji alighted at Dadar instead of at the Bombay Central, where he was received by small number of people including Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. Mathradas Tricumjee and Mr. Soorji Vallabhdas. **Gandhiji then motored to his residence at Mani Bhuvan, Laburnum Road. A number of prominent local leaders called on the Mahatma, but they were unable to confer with him as Gandhiji was observing his usual silence.**

By the same mail Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the President-elect of the Karachi Congress, Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Miraben (Miss Slade), Sjt. Devidas Gandhi (son of Gandhiji), and Sjt. Mahadev Desai also arrived in Bombay. They were accorded a great reception at the Bombay Central.

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Rupee ONE
For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA
For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—CANVASSERS for Companhia Agricola de Goa. Good salary. Apply personally to I. ALMEIDA, Managing Director, Central Hotel, Carnac Road, Bombay.
A R4570

WANTED—A SHROFF perfect in examining and counting coins for J. Rly. Treasury. Previous experience and security essential. Will be responsible for cut-coins and shortages. Apply immediately with qualifications and testimonials to Chandiri Umedmall, Agent to the Treasurer, J. Ry., Jodhpur.
A R4572

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS throughout India, Burma and Ceylon for THE MUTUAL ASSURANCE BANK, LTD., 62, Municipal Office Street, Dacca, (Bengal).
A R4564

GOVERNMENT OF BARODA—CENSUS DEPARTMENT—WANTED Applications for (i) a first class TYPIST, who is really good at typing elaborate Statements and also can type reports with speed and accuracy. He will be paid Rs 75 per month. (ii) a first class hand for drawing maps, plotting diagrams and graphs. He must be highly qualified and have experience of work in Public Works Department and such like offices. He will be given upto Rs. 60 per month according to qualifications (iii) Two ASSISTANTS for Subsidiary Tables. They must be highly qualified graduates with Mathematics and statistics as special subjects. They will each be paid Rs. 60 per month. These appointments will be filled about the beginning of May. Selected applicants—may be called for interview and then required to submit to such special tests as the undersigned may determine. Applications must reach the undersigned by about the 15th April, 1931. Canvassing with recommendation letters will at once disqualify a candidate.
(Sd.) S. V. MUKERJEA,
Census Commissioner,
Baroda State.
A 2681

Trade Announcement.

CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS, desiring to have readymade cigarette tubes by order. Please apply to GORDHANDAS THAKERSEY, 96, Chakla Street, Bombay 3.
T R 4542

Profession.

IF you want to earn thousands monthly get Prof. SHROFF'S FORECASTS of cotton and Share Market. One sure New York Closing Figure given. 5, Mint Road, Bombay, near G. P. O.
P R 4547

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

Medical.

FORMALDEHYDE 40 per cent.—We manufacture pure Formaldehyde for medical use; also for Agricultural purposes. Write for particulars. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL WORKS, Kirloskarvadi, District, Satara.
T R 4418

Wanted

REFINED AMERICAN LADY, desires room and board with modern Indian family. Write full information No. 760, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M 2685

Machinery, Tools, Etc

TWO SECOND HAND BOILERS FOR SALE—1. Boiler of John Nusgrave and Son's make, manufactured in year 1889 of 7½ feet diameter and 30 feet long size and Steam Pressure 160 lbs. per sqr. inch. N. H. P. 47. 2 Boiler of Stevenson and Co.'s make, manufactured in year 1891 of 7½ feet diameter and 30' feet long size and Steam Pressure 160 lbs. per sqr. inch. N. H. P. 47. Apply MANAGER, The MADHORAO Scindia Mills, Ltd.
N R 2664

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these column at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held at Government House, Malabar Point, on TUESDAY, March 17th, 1931, at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.)

JERBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
The Cliff, Ridge Road,
AGNES FERGUSON McKENZIE,
Wilson College, Chaupati,
Honorary Secretaries.
2684.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 101924 on the life of Chunilal Jaichand Shah of Ahmedabad, a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.
H. E. JONES.
Manager.
Bombay Dated 16th March 1931.
N 2686

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday (JAMSHEDI NAVROZ), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 11th March, 1931.
2669

NOTICE

GRAND CHAITRI CATTLE FAIR in Marwar commences from 17th March and continues till 30th. Best opportunity for the sale and purchase of India Fame Marwari Breed cattle. All facilities of Rail, Post, Treasury, etc. to visitors.

NANDKISHORE SHARMA RAISAHIB,
Director of Agriculture, Marwar Tilwara Fair Rly. Station.
2683

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the ensuing Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) Common Jurors need not attend until they see a Notice in the papers requiring their attendance.

PHEROZESHAH J MURZBAN.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office.
High Court.
Bombay, 16th March 1931.
N 2693

Public Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned THAKKER MOTIRAM WAGHJI, THAKKER THAKERSEY PRAGJI and THAKKER NARANJI KHERAJ, that the partnerships subsisting between them in connection with the cotton business under the name and style of Pragji Liladhar, in respect of shares in the name and style of Thakkersey Pragji and in the business of cotton vaida in the name and style of Naranji Kheraj, have been dissolved by mutual consent as from Magsar Sud 15, Samvat Year 1986.

Thaker Thakersey Pragji is, as from the said date, solely entitled to carry on the said businesses in the names and styles of Thaker Pragji Liladhar and Thaker Thakersey Pragji, Thakker Naranji Kheraj is, as from the said date, solely entitled to carry on the said business in the name and style of Thaker Naranji Kheraj and he is absolutely entitled to the card which stands in his name for doing business in cotton vaida.

(Sd) MOTIRAM WAGHJEE,
(Sd.) THACKERSI PRAGJI,
(Sd.) NARANJI KHERAJ.
Dated this 16th day of March 1931
2690

Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for the right of collecting and receiving fees for weighing fruits and vegetables and for placing or keeping fruits or vegetables on or at any part of the Municipal Scale Shed premises at the Arthur Crawford Market, for a period of one year commencing from 1st April 1931, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 P.M. (B. T.) on Tuesday the 24th March, 1931.

The Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1000/- and must be superscribed "Tender for the right of collecting fees from the Scale Shed at the Arthur Crawford Market".

The Tender should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal offices, opposite Bori Bunder, Hornby Road, not later than 1 P.M. on the above quoted date.

The Tender Form and Particulars and Conditions of the right will be issued on payment of Rupee one to anyone desiring to tender for the right by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

C. M. FLANDERS,
Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses.
Arthur Crawford Market Office,
16th March, 1931.
2688

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABOOZER SHAIK OOSMAN, of Poona Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or demand against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, mortage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed withbut reference to such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Synegague Street, Lashkar Cantonment Poona, being about 80 ft. in length and about 30 ft. in breadth or thereabouts and bearing House No. 924 and 1077 as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by a open space, on or towards the South by House No. 923, on or towards the East by Synegague Street, and, on or towards the West by a Lane which said premises are in the occupation of the Vendor tenants.

Dated this 16th day of March 1931.

DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys
2691

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT LAHORE.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Revision Side Civil.
Case No. 170 of 1930.

FIRM JAMNA DASS BHAGAT RAM .....Petitioner.
Versus.
FIRM ABDUL ALI IBRAHIM MATCHESWALA, etc. Respondents.
Claim.—For Rupees 425.
NOTICE TO:—
(1) Messrs. RAGHUNATH DASS GOBIND RAM, proprietor of the said firm, Parsi Street, Post Box No. 3, Bombay, (2) Firm ABDUL ALI IBRAHIM, MATCHESWALA, through Tayab Ali Ibrahim, Agent and Partner of the said Firm, 121, Nag Devi Street, Bombay. Respondents.

Whereas a petition for revision under section 44, Act 9 of 1919, from the order of the senior Sub-Judge, Jullundur dated 4-1-30, has been presented in the above case by the above Petitioner you are hereby informed that the said petition is fixed for hearing on the 7th of April, 1931, or as soon thereafter as the same may be heard. Should you wish to urge anything against the Petitioner, you are at liberty to do so on the date fixed, or on any other day to which the case may be postponed, either in person or by duly authorized agent, fully instructed by you and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, case or petition, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, or by any Advocate of this Court, so instructed, or who shall be accompanied by such a person. Also take notice that in default of your appearance on the date fixed and in the manner before-mentioned, the suit, case or petition will be heard and decided ex-parte in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 12th day of March 1931.

SARDAR MUHAMMAD,
Superintendent, Precept,
High Court, Lahore.
2682

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

George V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SIRAJU-DIN SAIKH ABDULLA SAIKH NAG, of Bombay Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, a landlord .....Deceased.
MAHOMED ISMAIL alias BABAMIYA SIRAJU-DIN SAIKH NAG, of Bombay Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, a son of the deceased abovenamed, a Merchant, residing at No. 66, New Kazi Street, Pydhoni, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eleventh day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Thirty one and in the Twenty first year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 11th day of March, 1931.
Messrs. DAMKEVALA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2689

RIALTO TALKIES
LAST DAY at 6-30 and 10 P. M
A 1-Talking, Singing, Dancing Musical Comedy Sensation

CHASING RAINBOWS
Song Hits! Dances, Laughs! With
CHARLES KING, BESSIE LOVE
Beautiful Technicolour Scenes

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY and INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of VISHAWANATH NARSINH PATIL, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, in the Stores Department at Mahalaxmi of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Bombay, residing at Bhai Jivanji's Lane, Thakurdwar without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
RAMABAI, widow of Vishwanath Narsinh Patil of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant residing at Bhai Jivanji's Lane, Thakurdwar, without the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Tenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 10th day of March, 1931.
Messrs. DIVEKAR & POPATLAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
2687

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
—:o:—
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Provident Investment Co., Ltd., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Messrs. Charandas Vasanji and Ranchoddas Vasanji, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, (This day) TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Two valuable Pearl Necklaces and Gold Ornaments, such as bangles, mohanmalas, chandan chudis, javhar, vanks, patlis, sanklas, ful, ramnavmi and mandaria hars, kandoras kanthis, kadas, chuddas, bira and falka sanklis, ponchis, necklace, bodhari, gantha, kantli, jadav, galpattas, hansli, Etc., Etc.

The above is now on view.
BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.
—:o:—
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, the following articles at the risk of the Owners, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, 1931, at 1 P. M. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Parcel Office, near Grant Road Station.

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked Parcels, valuables, articles of clothing, Books, vessels, umbrellas, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of Booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge Section of the B.B. & C.I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT KONDIVATI PAKHADI BAMANPURI, BOMBAY SUBURBAN SUB-DISTRICT KURLA.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction on Wednesday the 25th March, 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the under-mentioned property at their auction rooms, 6|12, Bruce Street, Fort.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of gawthan land or ground situate at Kondivati Pakhadi Bamanpuri in the Taluka South Salsette registration sub-district, Kurla and District and Zilla Bombay Suburban containing by admeasurements 877 square yards bounded on the East Plots C and portion of Plot D, on the North land of Dashaw Bomanji Dubash and on the West and South by a passage and plot E on the East, West, North and South by passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

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20 VARIETY ITEMS.
Presenting famous artistes of the Indian Stage and Screen like Miss MOONIBAI, MASTER MOHAN, MASTER NISSAR and Miss PATIENCE COOPER with the CORINTHIAN GIRLS.
Hindi and Bengali Songs, Humorous Sketches with dialogues, Dances, Chorus of Indian Girls and
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MARIE DRESSLER, POLLY MORAN and LEILA HYAMS

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Featuring 50 Star Artistes including
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The World's Greatest Emotional Actress:
NORMA TALMADGE
In her first Talking Picture.
'NEW YORK NIGHTS'
The Drama of a Chorus Girl, who bartered her beauty for luxury.

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Have Pleasure in Announcing
THE PERFECT INDIAN TALKIES
Produced in their up-to-date Sound Studios in Calcutta.
A Select Programme Of Varieties
With a Cast of FAMOUS INDIAN STAGE and SCREEN STARS including
MASTER MOHAN
MOONIBAI
MASTER NISSAR
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In Songs, Choruses, Sketches, etc.
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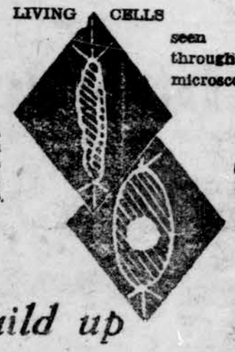

Weak cell, deficient in calcium. The nucleus is shrivelled up.

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LIBERAL TERMS For ENERGETIC AGENTS.

RATNAGIRI COLLECTOR'S UNSYMPATHETIC REPLY

—:o:—

Relief To Agriculturists Refused

(BY V. S. DALVI)

Since the publication of my previous article on the subject of the plight of the agriculturists of the Peta of Aravli, Shiroda and Redi, the following reply has been received from Mr. W. Gilligan, Collector of Ratnagiri on the 6th instant:—

"In reply to the petition dated 10th February addressed to the Revenue Member, Bombay Government (a copy of which has been sent to the Collector), requesting to grant a total remission of 25 per cent of Land Revenue and a postponement of the first and second instalments of the balance to 15th May and 15th August, respectively, on the ground that the prices have fallen down, Mr. S. D. Prabhu and others of Shiroda, Redi and Aravli are informed that prices are much higher than they were at the time of the last revision settlement of the 'Peta' and that, therefore, their request cannot be granted."

A GROTESQUE ARGUMENT.

How fallacious is the argument advanced by the Collector could be easily seen when it is pointed out that, although pricts were slightly lower in 1905 when the land-assessment was revised, the agricultural produce was marketable and in better demand. Today, there is not the same demand, market depression being unprecedentedly keen, and money cannot be realized. The prices, on the other hand, of such necessaries of life like cloth, sugar, kerosene and medicine remain much higher than what they were in 1905. I have already enumerated most of the causes that create the present situation. And it has been considerably worsened by the Governmental method of taxation combined with the bad effects of the ratio. The Collector has sought conveniently to ignore all those factors. Can he deny their existence, as well as that of the fact that the cost of freight and labour has gone up in all those years since the revision was made 25 years ago?

It is extremely deplorable that a high revenue-official of the position of District Collector should fail to keep himself well-informed about those commonplaces of market conditions with reference to local agricultural production, unless the case under consideration were one of pure callousness. It is absured to refuse consideration of the agriculturists' just demand for relief by taking stand on the settlement condition of 1905 and not on its merits: and the fact that the Collector dismissed the whole case of the ryots, grievances is a very typical example of the way, the Revenue Member's assurances in the Bombay Council are carried out in actual practice. It would be interesting to know what steps were taken by the Collector of Ratnagiri in investigating actual conditions as he must have been expected to do.

HOW THEY DO IT.

So far as we know, nothing was done to ascertain the real position of the ryots' difficulties. The Collector paid a flying visit to the place and the only memories we cherish of the event are the landau car in which he drove and the cloud of dust it raised. It is not customary for the Collector to move out of the atmosphere created by the heerarck of Kulkarnis, Police Patels, Manalkaris, Chitnis and Shirastedars. But it was expected that he would not leave the matter to the exclusive care of the petty officials and departmental subordinates but would give it personal attention, in view of the statements, the Revenue Member made so recently in the Bombay Council. It now becomes the duty of Government to take a more satisfactory and thorough-going action in a matter of such urgency as the agriculturists' case for relief. The more citation of 1905 conditions cannot meet the desperate needs of that case. Will Government move in the matter and order a real inquiry into the grievances of the impoverished agriculturists?

SUPERSESSION OF SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the time of passing Act XVIII of 1925 the reasons for enacting Sec. 219 in the present form were put forward in the following terms:—

"The only course at present open to Government in cases of grave misconduct or default on the part of local bodies is to supersede them and to replace them by committees of management. It is desirable to provide an alternative which will afford the inhabitants of the Municipal borough an opportunity of electing more suitable representatives. This will not preclude the employment of other alternative if "a Municipality, which has" once been dissolved, does not improve its methods of municipal administration, or if in the opinion of Government the more rigorous alternative should be adopted in the first instance."

This clearly shows that, except in extreme cases, the ordinary remedy of dissolution is to be adopted in the first instance and an opportunity is to be given to the rate-payers to correct their mistake, if any, so that they may not have to suffer without any intentional fault on their part.

The question to consider, therefore, is whether the case of the Surat Municipality is of the extreme nature to deserve supersession in the first instance. And to decide this question let us examine the facts and circumstances under which the order of supersession is passed by Government.

To put it shortly this is a case in which the whole trouble arose because of some differences between the President on one side and the majority of elected councillors on the other; the latter thought that the conduct of the former was such that co-operation with him was impossible and they passed a resolution of no confidence in the President and requested him to vacate the chair, while the President thought that he was quite right and said he was not bound to vacate until there was a resolution with requisite majority under Sec. 21 i.e. three-fourth's of the total number of councillors of the Municipality. While this dispute was going on the Collector sent a notice under Sec. 213 and the Municipality passed a resolution with an overwhelming majority showing in detail how and why it was impossible to co-operate with the President. A deputation also waited upon the Collector and explained to him the whole case from beginning to end, and requested Government to intervene to end the dispute. But Government professed to take up an attitude of aloofness in this party quarrel and the matter rested where it was.

If Government really wanted to remain aloof and hold the balance even, between two contending parties, the best course and the necessary preliminary for coming to a conclusion as to who was right and who was wrong was to order an inquiry under Sec. 217. But this is not done and steps are at once taken under Sec. 219.

In passing the order of supersession all that is said is that the municipality has committed default in so far that it has not transacted any business since September last and that when questioned the municipality itself suggested dissolution. Nothing is said or shows to justify supersession and to exclude the first remedy of dissolution.

This is not what is actually contemplated by Sec. 219, except it be that Government can select any remedy at their sweet will apart from all facts and circumstances.

If Government is not prepared to hold an inquiry under Sec. 217, if Government is to do nothing to satisfy itself as to which side is right in a party quarrel, and if Government passes an order of supersession without any regard to the merits of the case, the attitude of Government would bear more the appearance of taking sides than of doing real justice, and in this particular case when it is remembered that out of the two contending parties, the president and men who were on his side are only included in the new committee that is formed and that the other side is studiously excluded, the conclusion as regards the attitude of Government becomes irresistible.

The order of supersession is further not legal on another ground. Sec. 219 provides that in the case of supersession the councillors vacate the office from the date of the order while in the case of dissolution they do so from the date specified. The order says that the period of supersession is to be begin from the date of communication of the order to the President and not from the date of the order itself.

The Hon. Minister the other day gave a qualified assurance in the Legislative Council that he would curtail the period of supersession as far as posssible if it was permissible to do so according to law. One does not know why this reservation was required. It is the very first principle of law that one who has the power to appoint has also generally the power to remove unless this power is expressly taken away, and Government can at any time cancel the order. If this is done the question of curtailment would not arise. If Govment is really anxious to do justice to the people who have been furnished for no fault of theirs, the illegal and uncalled for order of supersesssion should be withdrawn without any delay.—Yours, etc.

TRUTH

Surat, March 12.

FRAN COR

DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE BANKING.

—:o:—

Branch At Ahemdnagar.

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, March 14.

A large gathering consisting of members of Co-operative Societies and others was present at the American Mission High School on Friday when Pro. V. G. Kale, Vice-President of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, performed the opening ceremony of the new Ahmednagar Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. In proposing Prof. Kale to the chair Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehha, Managing Director of the Bank mentioned that though this was the chistieth Branch of the Bank it was only the second Branch located at the Headquarters of a District, all the other Branches being situated at Taluka towns or even smaller centres, not likely to be served by any other organised agency. Mr. Y. B. Gaitonde, Senior Inspector of the Bank, then narrated the circumstances that had led to the opening of the Branch. Till 1927 Co-operative societies in the district, except those on the Godavari and Pravara Canal areas were being served by the Nagar Central Bank which also functioned as an Urban Bank, lending to individuals. Its operations with agricultural societies had practically come to a standstill, in view of the peculiar conditions of the District with its recurrent famines. The difficulties involved in handling the business with village societies in these unfavourable conditions led the Nagar Central Bank in that year to restrict its business to its individual members and the Registrar moved the Provincial Bank to take on the financing of all agricultural societies in the District. Shortly after this transfer, the Provincial Bank opened a Branch at Shevgaon in the south-east corner of the District. And following the establishment of the Branch a number of societies were organised in the Taluka. There were similar developments in Shrigonda and other Talukas. But the societies in these parts could not be well-served by the Branch at Shevgaon. Hence there was a demand from the societies in other Talukas for a Branch at Ahmednagar and to meet their wishes, the Board had decided, in consultation with the Registrar and the Nagar Central Bank, to open the Branch before the close of the Co-operative year. There would be about 30 societies affiliated to this Branch and Mr. Gaitonde expressed the hope that the opening of the Branch would lead to an improvement in the working of the societies and the systematic financing and would further facilitate operations of the Urban Bank.

Brief speeches were delivered by Mr. D. A. Shah, Assistant Registrar, Rao Bahadur Deshmukh and others welcoming the Branch and Mr. Firodea, Chairman of the Nagar Central Bank reciprocated Mr. Gaitonde's hopes about the Branch and the Urban Co-operative Bank each helping the operations of the other in the true spirit of co-operation. Prof. Kale in declaring the Branch open expressed his gratification at being associated with a move which he hoped would be conducive to the improvement in the conditions of agricultural finance in the famine-stricken tract. The difficulties attending agricultural finance in the District were so serious that he thought it was a wise move on the part of the local Bank and the Registrar to transfer the responsibility of co-operative finance to an institution endowed with larger resources both in men and money than the local institution. A crisis which could overwhelm an islated local institution could well be weathered by another commanding bigger resources which could afford to spread its risks over an extensive field, of operations. It was essential for the primary units in the movement to be based on local knowledge and control but that condition might be dispensed with in the higher structure especially in special conditions such as those prevailing in the Ahmednagar District. Large scale organisation and unification possessed advantages of which, he was glad, the co-operative movement in the District was going to get the benefit through the opening of this Branch. Not that all obstacles were capable of being overcome easily; but he was certain that with the goodwill of the local people and the active co-operation of the agricultural societies the Provincial Bank would attempt to grapple with the situation and evolve, in the course of time, a financial machinery suited to the needs of the rural population in the district.

Grand-dad

As a youth he was a "gay young spark". As a man, he developed into a lover of good eating and good drinking. To-day he has a legacy from these years of "high living" in the shape of a "plaguy lumbago" and he has had two or three attacks of gout. At one time he suffered a lot, for ointments and plasters and so forth offended his sense of cleanliness. Now he laughs at his troubles!

CAFIASPIRIN

BAYER

relieves him of all his pains. Moreover, since it stimulates the elimination of uric acid, the attacks are rapidly becoming less and less frequent.

Marjorie McKenna AGE 16—

How VIROL BUILDS for *LIFE*

At the age of 7 years 5 months, Marjorie McKenna was suffering from the most serious form of wasting. To-day, thanks to Virol, she is a healthy, well-grown girl showing no trace of the tremendous strain thrown upon her constitution during her terrible illness.

Remarkable Evidence—

At 7 years 5 months, Feb. 25th, 1918, Marjorie McKenna was admitted to Rosevale Hospital, Dumfries, in a state of extreme emaciation and exhaustion (Photo 1) and with many sores. She weighed 1 st. 11½ lbs. Apart from dressing of the sores, *she had no special treatment except Virol, which was given her thrice daily.*

On the 21st April, eight weeks after admission, her sores were all healed and she weighed 2 st. 2½ lbs. (Photo 2). Virol not only restored her to health then, as the Matron of the Hospital certifies, but to-day her doctor is able to write: *"I have examined Marjorie McKenna and find that she is in perfect health."*

and 9 years before

Feb. 25. 1918. Age, 7 years 5 months: weight, 1 st. 11½ lbs.

BEFORE TAKING VIROL

April 21. 1918. Age, 7 years 7 months: weight, 2 st. 11½ lbs.

AFTER 8 WEEKS ON VIROL

No other food has the same reconstructive powers, because no other food contains the same life-giving ingredients in the same proportions.

VIROL

Give *your* child Virol in the critical years of growth and development.

VIROL LTD., PALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND

What the People say

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

—:o:—

Wanted An Enquiry

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read in your to-day's issue a summary of the debate that took place in the Bombay Legislative Council on the 12th instant on the subject of jail administration in the Presidency.

I am sorry to find that members did not think the matter sufficiently important and were it appears too anxious to accept the Government assurance which were as usual vague and incorrect. The Home Member had enough sense of truth to admit that there were mistakes at first but when questioned by R. B. Kale about the exact nature of criteria for classifying prisoners the reply was as usual vague and the whole question was very cleverly side tracked. It seems that even after a year of experience the Government have not definite fixed policy with regard to classification of prisoners. The question why the Mayors of Poona and Sholapur were degraded to "B" class was also left unanswered.

From the newspaper report it appears that R. B. Kale is labouring under a wrong idea. It appears that his grievance is why graduates are given "B" class. Perhaps he wants "A" class for them. But the case as I put it was not why graduates are given "B" class, but why they are given "C" class and in support of this I gave the names of some gentlemen with their University qualifications against their names who were degraded from "B" to "C" class. One thing, however, surprises me. How could R. B. Kale make such a mistake when some of his friends suffered in this way. I also mentioned the name of Mr. Bhede, B.A., LL.B., Pleader from Satara and some other pleaders from Wai in Satara district as among those who were degraded to "C". Besides I mentioned the name of Mr. Soman, Pleader and Ex-M. L. C. of Satara, who was one of the sufferers in jail and I know that Mr. Soman and Mr. Kale apart from both being from Satara are very good friends. So that if Mr. Kale had taken some trouble his speech would not have been so weak and lacking all that force of conviction. Also, I know that a very long letter giving in detail the troubles of prisoners with special reference to Yerawda was sent to R. B. Kale by a friend of his, viz., Mr. M. D. Vaidya, B.A., LL.B., Pleader of Kapergaon.

Mr. Jog's answer to the Home Member that he could not speak on first hand information was also very pathetic. It clearly shows the lack of interest our "representatives" in Council take in our causes. From Bombay Presidency alone about 10,000 prisoners went to jail and I think I am not wrong when I say that Mr. Jog must be personally knowing a few out of these. If only he had taken the trouble to inquire some facts from those very people he would have got sufficient material to wreck the whole of jail grant.

Mr. J. B. Petel's question with regard to answering the calls of nature was answered in a most perfunctory way and from the newspapers report I can make little difference between the accusation and the reply. Both seem to point out almost similar things. Does the Home Member mean to deny that the system of answering the calls of nature in jails is highly degrading and atrocious? Does he not know that prisoners are made to answer the call of nature at one place and go for washing and cleaning at another which is sometimes more than twenty feet away from the first place and people to have all this way in that condition being almost naked and passing in that hateful way in front of other privies which are occupies by other persons? Does he not know that all privies, at least in "C" circle of Yerowda have not covering in the front and so the place is quite exposed and the whole spectacle is horribly shameful? Does he profees ignorance of the fact that of ten a hundred prisoners are given fifteen to thirty minutes to answer the calls of nature when the total number of privies is often 7 to 8 so that each prisoners gets hardly 2 to 3 minutes to answer his call of nature? Does he deny the fact that no sooner a prisoner goes to privy than he hears the call of the warder to be quick and vacate that place soon as other people are waiting to take his place and the time at the disposal of all is very short?

If some persons happens to delay from some reason or other he gets a stern rebuke and some times the matter even goes up to the Jamadars and others? Mr. Petit was right when he called the whole system revolting.

If, however, the Home Member was confident of the truth of what he was saying aBd he was sure that he was not parroting the reports of the very officers who are accused, R. B. Chitale demand for an enquiry committee ought to have been occepted. No one can ignore the fact that many accusations have been levelled against the jail administration in the public press. The reports have come from totally different sources and often agree even in details. A vigorous campaign has been going in Press against the jail administration. Under the circumstances if the Government were sure of the doings of its subordinates they should have thankfully accepted Mr. Chitales suggestion as it would have given them a means of proving their innocence and thus satisfying the public opinion. If, however, the complainants were in the right, as I am sure they are, the appointment of this committe would have satisfied many as that would have held out some hope of improvement. The refusal of the Government to appoint such a committee show that the Government are not sure of what they say and are afraid that an enquiry committee will bring out facts which they are anxious to hide.

One would have expected a better speech from Mr. Chikadi for as he himself told me, when I met him while being transferred from Bombay to Yerowda that he was a jail visitor and I had expected that his jail visits would have given him better insight into the doings of the jail officials and besides in the capacity of a jail visitor he could get all necessary information absolutely first hand. But perhaps his cut was moved to be withdrawn and he was never in earnest about it. Perhaps it was just a little bit of condescension to appear to meet the public opinion.

In the end the Home Member assured the Council that all was well and they should not believe in what appeared in the press as his enquiries about the statements made by a certain prisoner who was at first in Visapur ond tsen in Yerowda that things were not as that prisoners had put them. Whether the Home Member was right in this or not I know one thing for certain, that things are not as the Home Member would have the Council believe. Further the Home Member says that findings these statements full of untrue he did not care into the truth of others. A fine logic indeed! A typical way of improving things and attending to complaints. If the courts of justice were to follow his method, very soon there would be an end of the whole law. Because one man happens to say something which is wrong others must also be doing the same.

I do not enter into any discussion about the statements of that prisoner who had been first in Visapur and then in Yerowda. I leave it to himself to prove that his statements were true. But many other people including myself have brought some charges against the jail administration and I demand that our charges should be met on their merit. I maintain that the things I have said about jail are correct. The whole system of classification was a camouflage. The Home Department has been often guilty of long and unreasonable delays in classification. The method of classification is arbitrary and the Home Department has not been consistent in its ways. On obvious grounds its decisions have often been unjust. Many people who deserved better classes and whose mode of living was certainly high and distinct from that of ordinary people, who were qualified in every respect namely, education, social status and mode of living for better classes were delibrately given lower classes. The treatment meted out to prisoners in jails has been exceedingly bad. Superiors some of the jail officials have been often guilty of carelessness and callousness. The food is bad. It is not as good as it can be made if proper care is taken and the money given by Government for the food of prisoners is properly spent.

The arrangement of letters has been had Prisoners have been insulted, abused and assaulted. The medical aid has not been as good as it should be. The arrangement for light is unsatisfactory. Privy and bathing arrangements are positively bad. The jail officers often neglect their duties and prisoners suffere thereby. All these charges and many others including various illegalities and anomalies have been enumerated by me in detail giving full particulars and specific instances and the only object of bringing them to light was that the Home Department should enquire into the truth of these and Council Members benefit by the same. But it seems that the whole debate of yesterday was more of a farce than a reality.

The Council tackled the question becaus e of propaganda and to save its face, but members seemed not to be inspired with a wish to get things improved. They seemed to take no pains to inform themselves and thus serve their country. It appears that they all needed spoon feeding and educating, for they took no trouble to fulfil their own deficiencies. When the members were not prepared on the subject, it seems useless to have moved the cut. If the members were really in earnest they ought to have been ready with their arms and not shown such a lack of personal knowledge and interest. The complaints about jails have been too maiy. People have suffered of utmost importance and its being thousands and the subject is ing treated in such a perfunctory way was worse than useless. The Government also seems to have realised this and consequently the Home Member asked Mr. Jog if he had first-hand information. On getting a reply in the negative the Government found that their way was clear and consequently the Home Member indulged in that irresponsible talk about the lack of responsibility in editors. The reply of the Government is most unsatisfactory and on the whole the business of the day was a failure.

If the members of the Council could not get any information themselves they might have asked some Congress bodies or eben the editors of the newspapers which were publishing these stories of jail life and they would have suggested them some names from whom the members of the Council could get all the necessary information first hand.

If the Councillors are in earnest and they really wish to do something for jail improvement, let them again ask the Government to appoint a committee of enquiry and if the Government persist in refusing this the elected members can form a committee themselves and request some elected councillors to work on the same and enquire into the truth of all these allegations. The matter is not all difficult and what it needs is enthusiasm and a feeling to help the suffering prisoners.—Yours, etc.,

MAHMUD ALI KASURI.

Hill Road, Bandra,
March 13.

DECREASING JAIN POPULATION

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The census figures are regarded to be of great importance while considering constructive measures to be adopted for the welfare of a particular community as regards illiteracy, poverty backwardness—commercial as well as industrial—unemployment, and the condition of health. It will be found from the statistics of population enumerated at recent census that the population of Bombay City which consisted of 1175914 souls in 1921, has been shown to be 1157851 couls as enumerated in 1031; thus showing a decrease of nearly 18000 souls; while the join population which was enumerated in 1921 to be nearly more than 23000 souls has been calculated to be only consisting of 7600 souls in 1931 thus showing a decrease of 16000 souls within the last decade in the city of Bombay. Such a tremendous fall in the Jain population of Bombay may be attributed to any cause whatever but it is a matter for consideration how far these calculations are to be taken as correct. In order that such figures may not in any way mislead the Jain Community to arrive at any definite conclusions as regards their social as well as educational status and mortality figures from the numerical point of view, the attention of the public bodies like Jain conference Jain Association of India as well as Yuvak Sangh of Swetamber Jain community and Diagambers and Sthanakvasi Jains, is drawn to discharge their sacred duty towards enumerating their own population and solve this more important question otherwise if this tendency of diminution of the Jain population grows ever decade, it is presumed that Government will naturally be inclined to stop allotting a separate Jain column within a few decade.—Yours, etc.,

JAIN.

Bombay, March 11.

HOW TO MAKE INDIA SELF-RELIANT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please allow me to make the following "suggestions to the Congress during the peace time."

Now that the truce has been effected it is for the Congress to see how best it is utilized in starting mass-education i.e. in Mass-discipline (2)Self-culture, 3 Self-reliance every student or adult who has passed the elementary stage of Education should be trained in some business, trade or manufacture or industry however small it may be producing, such goods as have been boycotted so that he may earn his livelihood independently immediately after leaving the school. If a student is allowed to continue his mental or theoretical education sufficiently long he loathes afterwards the idea of doing manual or dirty labour and take to 'fashionable' work such as that of a clerk, teacher, lawyer. It is this kind of life that has made Indian boys servile and semi-effiminate as compared with German or American boys.

What is most urgently needed is to produce the same kind of cloth, cutlery, soap or food stuffs that have been boycotted in India. If the act of boycotting is not immediately followed by replenishment of better articles the boycott will not be effective. However small may be the production a beginning must be made to produce all the domestic requirements of the locality.

The article most urgently needed are the manufacture of bangles, beeds, knives, scissors, tools, required by carpenters black-smiths, goldsmiths, watchmakers, spare parts of the machinery that are much used in India, papers, cupboards, boxes, brass and copper utensils, photo materials, films, fine and attractive cloths and all food products electric goods and materials as are absolutely required for domestic use. If the student is too poor to learn expensive trades he must be trained as a saleman in a grocer's shop or as an apprentice cooly under a carpenter, blacksmith or tinsmith, etc., so that he may earn and learn at the same time. The trade or profession must be of such a nature as is most needed in the locality or country, so that the people may not run after foreign goods or go in service of the foreigners and the articles produced should supply the needs of the poor as well as the rich alike and not of the luxurious only.—Years, etc.,

D. VASUDEV ACHARYA,
N. D. H. D. (AMERICA.)
Nature Curist,
Soman Buildings, Kelewadi,
Girbaum, March 11.

THE MATRIC EXAMINATION

—:o:—

A Suggestion To The University Board.

A correspondent writes:—

Some at least amongst us in Bombay must have watched and wondered at the crowds of students who flood into the Fort area around the University Buildings, about April every year and could be noticed taking in the world about them when they are not preoccupied with the awe inspiring business of exams. There are hundreds of these young men and they divide themselves into certain types.

THE 'PROVINCIAL' HOARDE.

There is the city type, less wild-looking, more self-confident, with something like neatness of dress and assurance of manner. Differences in eyternalities apart, it is not difficult to 'place' these boys either in that type or the other, provincial one. The strangers belonging to the latter class could be easily recognised; their provincialities stick out of them however self-conscious, important and well-behaved they may try to appear. A majority amongst them would, indeed, seem to be too simple even for that kind of conceit and they are the Maratha 'provincials' unkempt, half-nourished (both in body and mind), bewildered-lookinw. These are the boys who make a yearly pilgrimage to this city for the Matriculation examination and they leave behind them those who fail to secure the 'form' of admission.

The general condition of these unfortunates may well be imagined by that of the *elite* amongst them whom we meet. Some of us are not above jeering at these poor 'provincials' and nothing hurts one more than the light-hearted manner that characterises these cheap jeers especially when one happens to be interested in the lives they lead in the district towns and villages. In those places where poverty is general even amongst the *pandharpeshas*, it is certainly heroic that these boys are at all able to reach up the University gate. There are not a few of them who struggle throughout their young lives into failure. The University entrance marks the limit of their sorry career, handicapped throughout as it is by poverty and other equally insurmountable difficulties.

ABOLISH THE MOCKERY.

The pity of the whole thing is that, in certain cases, the gentlemen of the examining board are responsible for adding to the total misery of these obscure, unfortunate lives. Take, for instance, the test called preliminary examination which every student is supposed to pass before he is given the 'form'. It is conducted by the school and not in a few cases is the intention of the test abused by the school-authorities who possess discretion in condoning failure in the test. Why cannot the University authorities or the Education department demand that every student who secures the 'form' pass the preliminary examination or, in the alternative, abolish the farce of that preliminary? I have known cases in which boys who could not influence the discretionary powers of the school authorities were ruined while those who possessed 'influence' (which has several meanings in the peculiarly provincial environment) superceded them in quite an unfair manner.

Take the rather pathetic case of a boy whose life was divided between starvation and study. I had seen him earning his living (if such a miracle were possible) by selling pice-worth of onions in the bazaar while he studied in the high-school. It was a torture to watch this fellow shuffling bare-feet on the way to his school. He appeared for his 'preliminary' and could not secure the 'form'. One was really sorry for him. But the matter did not end there. The other boys who were not better off than him in their studies eventually had had the principal of the school *samjaoed* into using his 'discretion': their parents and relatives who were supposed to be 'influential' saw to that. And the man who sold pice worth of onions had to be reconciled to the fate of the unfit poor who are sent to the wall. And this is not the only case known to one. Surely, the gentlemen of the University board do not expect the 'discretionary powers' to be abused by the school authorities? If so, will they have them withdrawn or abolish the mockery of the preliminary?

Look for these Label's when buying INDIAN CLOTH made by

KHATAU MILLS MAKANJI
BALLARD ESTATE BOMBAY.

"Bombay Chronicle"

Special

Congress Number

The Special Congress Number of the "Bombay Chronicle" will contain 72 pages, in addition to a news supplement of 16 pages. There will be 20 pages of ILLUSTRATIONS on ART PAPER, mostly relating to the NATIONAL MOVEMENT and an attractive cover page.

Articles on a variety of subjects by persons entitled to speak with authority on them will form a feature of this Number. No pains are being spared to make the production as attractive and as comprehensive a history of the movement as possible.

In order that the number may reach every single English-knowing man and woman in the country,

The price has been fixed only at 4 ANNAS per copy

(postage extra)

as against the 8 annas for which this number used to be sold in the past.

The price per copy for foreign countries will be 6d. (postage extra).

Special arrangement will be made for the sale of the number at the Congress Nagar at Karachi.

As there is a huge rush of advertisements, considerations of space impel the management to disappoint a large number of intending advertisers.

TONIC FOR WOMEN

SUNDARI SATHI

(Registered)

Can cure Leucorrhoea and Menorrhogia in 7 days. "Sundari Sathi" is the most effective remedy for all the diseases of women, such as Menorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, cirhosis, Metritis, Hysteria, etc. So many doctors and physicians use it for their patients Re. 1 per Bottle.

Available at all the Chemists and Druggists everywhere.

Dave Chemical Works

AHMEDABAD and 74 SADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Teleg. ph "Devekemical".

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Port Trust Sports Club vs. Lusitanians sports Club "A", 4-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 19.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust Board 4-40 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1-0 p.m.—Gramophone Records.
9-20 p.m.—Jalpesan's vocal musid and Narayen Iyer's violin solo.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

All Volunteers and Captains desiring to offer their services for the public meeting at Azad Maidan to be addressed by Gandhiji are requested to be present at the Azad Maidan to-day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to receive instructions and special badges for the occasion. Volunteers without the special Badge will not be allowed to take part in the management.

MAHATMA AND JAHWARLAL'S BOMBAY PROGRAMME.

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries, B. P. C. C. have issued the following programme of Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Jahwarlal during their stay in Bombay.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Tuesday 17th 7 a.m.—Informal talk with Congress Volunteers at Congress House 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. Talk with Desh Sevikas 1 to 2 p.m. Private Conferences with various Associations: 2 to 4 p.m. Conference with Mill-owners. 6 p.m. Citizens Meeting at Azad Maidan; 8 to 9 p.m. Informal talk with Congress Workers at Jinnah Hall.

Wednesday 18th 7 to 10-30 a.m. Meeting and informal talk with workers Vile-Parle.

Press Passes for Congress Workers Concerence must be obtained from B. P. C. C. Office and presented at the entrance.

Press Passes for general admission can be obtained at the Congress House.

The Public is requested to keep perfect peace and order and obey the Volunteers ungrudgingly.

Informal talk with Desh Sevikas and Congress.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

Tuesday the 17th March 8 a.m. Public Meeting at Ghatkoper 9 p.m. Public Meeting at Dana Bunder (Mandvi).

Inquiries regarding Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru should be addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Provl. Cong. Committee, Congress House Bombay.

(NOTICE TO JURYMEN.)

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Columns.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the 64th Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Mr. N. R. Phawill deliver an address on "Maharashtra and Religion" today (Tuesday) at 6-30 P.M. in the Prarthana Samaj Hall.

PUBLIC MEETING AT LALBAUG

Under the auspices of Young Workers' League, and Girni Kamgar Union (Polbavdi) a meeting of workers will be held to-day at 6 p.m. on Lalbaug Maidan.

STOP PRESS

INDIA IN COMMONS.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Benn answering questions regarding the position in India, said, he had nothing at present to add to his statement of 12th March.

Mr. Hacking asked if Mr. Benn would see that the agreement regarding the boycott of British goods was carried out both in spirit and letter.

Mr. Benn replied, he stated on 12th March that improved tone was observable, but there had been insufficient time hitherto to obtain figures.

Mr. Freeman urged desirability of holding at least one session of the Round Table Conference in India.

Mr. Benn replied, that point would not be overlooked.

Arising from the question on the subject of the increased Indian duties, Sir Nairn Sandeman suggested extra duty on Japanese cotton goods.

Mr. Benn reminded the House that his actions were governed by the Tariff Autonomy Convention.

Mr. Benn informed Major Graham Pole that the Indian Civil Disobedience prisoners, who had been released upto 13th March totalled over 14,000.—Reuter.

"VICTORY OR DEATH MUST BE WOMEN'S SLOGAN IN THE FIGHT"

They Must Never Turn Back From Battlefield, Says Congress President.

"Victory or death must be your slogan in this fight." This was the message given to the women of Bombay by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President at a mammoth meeting of women that he and Sardar Vallabhbhai Pattl, the President elect of the Karachi Congress addressed at Madhav Baug on Tuesday evening.

EMBLEM OF SACRIFICE.

"You have put on the Kesaria dress which has a history behind it. It is an emblem of sacrifice noble and pure' The Rajput women of India used to wear that colour, when they prepared themselves to sacrifice their all for their honour and the cause they held dear. Once they wore it there was no turning back from the field. You also have donned the same colour and, therefore, your slogan should be victory or death."

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Mrs Jawaharlal Nehru, Miss Kamala Nehru and Miss Indira Nehru were also present at the meeting.

DO STILL MORE.

Addressing the meeting Sardar Vallabhbhai said that the part played by Indian women in the last fight will ever be remembered and at every stage they were being reminded of it. They had done a good deal, but they had to do still more and they would be able to reap the fruit of the last struggle only if they carried on the instructions of the Congress during the truce period.

DO MORE BOYCOTT.

He knew that on the very day Gandhiji was released from jail, the dealers in foreign cloth were heard to say that they were no more pledged to the boycott. If the women also took the same view he feared that all their efforts would end in futility.

MUST DISAPPEAR.

He warned them that whatever the fate of the struggle for freedom Gandhiji had decided that the trade in foreign cloth going on India must disappear. But he wanted the Sevikas to carry on the picketing in a completely unaggressive form and peacefully. He also wanted them to take up the work of picketing liquor shops and to go from house to house and get pledges from people to use swadeshi alone.

SPIRIT OF GENTLENESS.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, to whom the Sardar had referred in his speech as Congress President observed that he would vacate the chair for the Sardar after ten or twelve days. Gandhiji had entrusted the work of picketing to women because there was enough gentleness and spirit of non-violence in them.

He himself was not as non-violent as they were, because, as they knew, he came from a province where the Pathans come from and of whom the Bombay people seemed to be afraid. There is not much distance between Kashmir and Afghanistan and perhaps they will find the same "rudeness" in him.

FRONTIER PATHANS.

But they knew that even the Frontier Pathans had adopted to non-violent methods and had given a splendid account of themselves. What the Sardar said about picketing were every day matters but he wanted to remind them that the real fight was for independence and they must be prepared to continue the fight to its conclusion.

WOMEN'S NOBLE SACRIFICES

—:o:—

Fame Of Bombay Has Travelled Far.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President and Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj addressed the members of the Desh Sevika Sangh and the jail returned Satyagrahi women on Tuesday afternoon in Morar Baug on the "present situation.

WOMEN'S NOBLE SACRIFICE.

Pandit Jawaharlal congratulated the women of Bombay on the part they had played in the struggle for independence during the last twelve months and said that on account of the services rendered by them and their noble sacrifices for the cause, the fame of Bombay had reached the four corners of the country. He reminded them that the fight was not yet over and appealed to them to carry on the struggle by deoting their time to the constructive programme of the Congress.

THE DIFFULTIES.

Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj also paid a tribute to the women Satyagrahis for the splendid work they had done in the past and exhorted them to carry on peaceful picketing of foreign cloth shops.

Some Sevikas complained about their harassment by tht foreign cloth merchants and Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj advised them to face all the difficulties and still to remain perfectly peaceful.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Customs "B" Trounce R. I. M. Dockyard.

Hockey of a very poor standard was witnessed yesterday when two matches were decided before a small attendance of spectators. In the first game the Young Comrades eliminated the G.I.P. Railway Institute from Bandra by 2 goals to nil. It is a pity that the Aga Khan Tournament is marred by the presence of teams which would not do credit to a junior league. At this time of the year the thoughts of local young men turn towards hockey and coloured jerseys are donned to delight the flappers. Hockey "fans" however, would rather be spared these vanity contests.

Th Customs "Po" after a shaky start got the better of the R.I.M. Dockyard by 5 goals to nil. Fascinated by the offside theory one of the referees indulged in an orgy of whistle blowing much to the amusement of those acquainted with the rules of the games. The final blast was most welcome, and caused a sigh of relief.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4-15 p.m. Port Trust vs. Lusitanias "B".

5-30 p.m. Cathedral School vs. Christ Church Association.

LEST WE FORGET

—.o:—

Meerut Day On 20th March

The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union has called upon the workers to celebrate Friday (20th) as Meerut Day in memory of their leaders who were arrested on that day two years ago and are at present in Meerut jail.

There will be a number of street corner meetings all over the city in the morning. A mass meeting of workers will also be held on Lal Maidan, Lal Baug, Parel at 3-30 P.M. after which a monster demonstrations of workers led by Mr. G. L. Kandalkar will pass through the various parts of the city to demonstrate their spirit of camaraderie for these imprisoned leaders. The procession will reach Chowpatty sands at 6-30 P.M. when another mass meeting will be held which will be addressed by prominent citizens of Bombay.

A group picture of all the prisoners printed on a glazed art paper will also be sold to the public for a minimum price of anna one. The proceeds will go to their defence.

Jawaharlal's Visit To Market.

Bombay Swadeshi

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with Mrs. Kamala Nehru, Miss Krishna Nehru and Indra Nehru, visited the Bombay Swadeshi Market at Baburao Road (Kalbadevi Road. on Monday evening) Though the visit was not publicly announced thousands of people came to have a glimpse of Panditji.

Panditji was received by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mr. Munshi, Mr. Vikhand Punachand, Mr. Jagmohan Engineer, the Secretary of the Bombay Students' League. The Bhatia Yuvak Mandal band welcomed the guests. Panditji seemed to be impressed with the Swadeshi Market.

DELEGATES TO KARACHI CONGRESS FROM BOMBAY

—:o:—

Messrs. Moolraj Kersondas and Mathurdas Tricumji were unanimously elected as delegates for the Karachi Congress to represent A Ward Sardar Thamansingh having withdrawn in favour of the latter though he had full support of volunteers.

"D" Ward:—Messrs. D. R. Gharpure and S. D. Palekar elected by jail-returned people in D Ward and Mrs. Perin Captain is elected by Council of G.D.C.C. as delegates to the Karachi Session.

ADDRESS TO PANDIT JAWAHARLAL.

There will be a public meeting to-day (Tuesday) under the auspices of the Marwari Youngmen's Association and Marwari Community in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall Sandhurst Road at 12 noon when an address will be presented to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Rammivaji Ruija will preside. Mrs. Kamala Nehru and other Congress leaders will be present.

CHIRNER FOREST SATYAGRAHA CASE

—:o:—

Thana Sessions Judge To Hear It.

The Chirner Forest Satyagraha Case, which was transferred by the Full Bench of the Bombay High Court, to the Court of the Sessions Judge at Thana, instead of at Alibag on the grounds of convenience and trial by Jury, came up for hearing on Monday at 11-30 a.m. before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge, Thana. But due to illness of Mr. A. V. Chitre, the Public Prosecutor, who submitted a sick report, His Worship postponed the hearing to Monday, the 23rd instant.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

It will be recalled that the 47 accused, who were committed to sessions by Mr. Sonalkar, the trying Magihtrate at Panvel, had appealed to the High Court of Bombay against the order of the local Government, calling upon Mr. N. R. Gundil, the Additional Sessions Judge, to try the case at Alibag. The appeal was first heard by a Bench consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Justice Madgaonkar and Murphy, but Their Lordships opined that the case should be argued before a Full Bench of the High Court, as it involved an important legal point. Consequently, the Full Bench consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Justices Madgaonkar, Patkar and Murphy, after hearing the arguments, directed in a majority judgment that the case be transferred to the Court of the Sessions Judge, Thana, sitting at Thana, on the grounds of convenience and trial by Jury.

BOMBAY "G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE DADAR

A meeting of the Satyagrahi prisoners of "G" Ward will be held at Dhuru Hall, Dadar on Wednesday (18-3-31) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) to elect two delegates to the Karachi Congress to enable Satyagrahis to enrol themselves as Congress members, enrolment forms will be supplied up to 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) on the same day.

This notice cancels the previous announcements calling the meeting on the 17th March.

MR. BARLEE, BOMBAY'S NEW PUISNE JUDGE.

—:o:—

Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaokar Retiring.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

His Majesty the King Emperor has approved of the appointment of Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., as a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay vice Mr. Justice Madgaokar, who is retiring. The appointment will take effect from June 15, 1931, the date on which the High Court re-opens after the Summar Vacation."

BOMBAY "G" WARD D. C. C. DADAR

The meeting of the Council of Managegment will be held on Wednesday (18-3-31) at 8-30 p.m. to elect one delegate to the Karachi Congress from this ward at the above Committee's office. Joshi building opp. Tilak Maidan, Dadar.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

Mrs. G. M. S. Captain writes:—Desh Sevikas, who are on active duty at present, are requested to come to "Morar Bag" C. P. Tank Road to-day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. sharp.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331 Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JULY.

New York, Mar. 16.

Previous closing	11.07
To-day's opening	11.13
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing	11.30
Difference	+.23

Broach Expectation Rs. 209

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

JULY.

Liverpool, Mar. 16.

Previous closing	5.85
To-day's opening	5.92
Difference	+.07
To-day's closing	5.91
Difference	+.06

"I Have Never In My Life Betrayed The Workers"

(Continued from page 1.)

amed. Unwittingly, I might have erred, but it is only human to err. In my opinion there is nothing in this Truce which I can call a mistake. It might be that I was in a position to ask a few things more which I did not. But that was because I did not want to be unfair. The question of Meerut and Bengal prisoners was in my mind but I could not press for it to the extent of breaking off the negotiations.

WORKERS WILL RULE INDIA.

The workers have not yet sufficiently realised their strength. They are not properly organised. If they do it they can rule India. But they must improve themselves before they are able to do it. They must clean themselves of the many vices that are a curse on them. They must give up drinking and gambling. If they do so and understand the message of peace and non-violence we can attain Swaraj even with the strength of the workers. If you read the history of the South African struggle you will see that the success was due to the workers. When 60,000 workers out of the total population of 1,00,000 organise themselves for Satyagraha they could attain in six months what they had not been able to do in several years.

"Do not be misled that the movement is finally stopped. It is only a temporary suspension. We are pledged to the Lahore Resolution of Independence and if that demand is not satisfied there will be no other way for us but to continue the fight and next time I feel we will have to do it with much more intensively. May God give you the strength to continue the fight."

"NAVIGATION OF THE ARABS"

Moulvi Nadvi's Lectures.

Under the auspices of the Committee for the Encouragement of Islamic Learning, Bombay, a series of lectures on "The Navigation of the Arab" will be delivered in Urdu at the Anjuman-i-Islam-Hall, Hornby Road, on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st instant, at 7 p.m. (S.T.), by Moulvi Sayed Sulaiman Saheb Nadwi Director of the Shibli Academy. The lectures will be inaugurated by the Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, and will be open to the Urdu-knowing public of Bombay. The subjects for the different days will be as under:—

Wednesday, the 18th instant—The Arabs' knowledge of the Seas and their writings.

Thursday, the 19th instant—The Arabs' inventions of nautical instruments.

Friday, the 20th instant—The Arabs' knowledge of other parts of the Earth and their populations

Saturday, the 21st instant—The Arabs' attempts to cross the Equator and the Atlantic Ocean.

(Continued from Colmn 7.)

pces marble slabs and 184 cases chemicals.

From Port Said:—200 bls Egypt cotton.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, March 16.

The following are the exports:

S S Ranpura, for London:—4 bls animal skin, A Shastry, 10 bls animal skin, P E Boyce and Son, H M Ghazanfar, 975 cwts myrabollum, J Hasmukhlal & Co.

For Marseilles:—7000 cwts grundnut seed, Birla Bros., 1000 cwts groundnut seed, Birla Bros., 2000 cwts castor seed Birla Bros, 14000 cwts castor seed, L Dreffus & Co, 6 cases casings Shomji Mal.

S S Silverpine for New York:—6000 cwts castor seed T S Thadani and Son, 6000 cwts castor seed L Dreffus and Co 41000 cwts. castor seed Ralli Bros.

For Valencia:—23500 cwts linseed and 3000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Teneriffa for Gothenburg:—78 bls. cotton thread waste, Ch'manlal and Sons.

S S Quentin for Hamburg:—12 bls hide fleshing, N Peer Mohmad, 470 bls cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd, 550 bls cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.

S S Shingo Maru for Osaka:—1000 bls cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bls cotton raw, T M Kaisha. Ltd. 600 bls cotton raw, Vekharia & Co.

S S Shanghai Maru for Yokhaichi:—100 bls cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—200 bls cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Yokohama:—700 bls cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—300 bls cotton raw, Ralli Bros 310 bls cotton raw, M Amersey & Co., 500 bls cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd, 100 bls cotton raw, Birla Bros.

For Osaka:—200 bls cotton raw, M Amersey & Co, 300 bls cotton raw, O S Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Hankow Maru, for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, G Dossa & Co.

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

March 16.

Cape Cross, Patrick, Calcutta.
Clan MacBean, Borg, Liverpool.
Cole-de-Lana, Luping, Trieste.
Lechtenfels, Ottman, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

March 17.

Jehangir, Keir, Karachi.
Sockobeemia, Meerkerk, Java.
Karpara, McLean, Calcutta.

LOADING.

March 16.

Steamer Silverpine for N. York.
Steamer Maur for Bangkok.
Steamer Lechtenfels for Hambg.
Steamer Heinan Maru for Rang.
Steamer Ranpura for London.

S S Cape Cross:—The G T Coy's steamer Cape Cross arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Clan Mcbean:—The J F Coy's steamer Clan Mcbean arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Cole-de-Lana::—The L T Coy's steamer Cole-de-Lana arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo.

S S Lechtenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Lechtenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Jehangir:—The T M Coy's steamer Jehangir sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with ballast.

S S Sockobeemia:—The T M Co's steamer Sockobeemia, is expected to arrive here to-day from Genoa, and hence she will sail for Java with some bottom cargo and through passengers.

S S Karapara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Karapara will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, March 16.

1 Teneriffa, Colombo, 18-3 L Edwards Ltd.
6 Honolulu Maru, Kobe, 18-3 O S Kaisha.
8 Cole-de-Lana, Colombo, 17-3, Lloyd Tom I.
13 Dumana, NF, NF, M M & Co.
14 St. Quentin, Hamburg, 20-3, Graham T Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Barpeta, P. Gulf, 18-3, M M & Co.
4 Varela, Busrah, 20-3, M M & Co.
5 Shingo Maru, Kobe, 20-3, O S Kaisha.
7 Jalavijaya, Akyab, 20-3, Scindia S N Co.
10 11 Karapara, Calcutta, 17-3, M M and Co.
12 13 Hankow Maru, Japan, N F N Y Kaisha.
14 Shanghai Maru, Japan, 20-3, O S Kaisha.
16 Laxmi, Aleppy. 17-3, Rossario Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D E Sirsa, Rangoon 17-3, M M & Co.
F Akbar, Red Sea Ports, 19-3, T M & Co.
N Goalpara, Calcutta, N F M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON

Ranpura 19/3/31 P and O S N Co
Maloja 27/3/31 P and O S N Co.
Moldevia 3-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Macedonia 10-4-31
Viceroy of India 16-4-31
Naldera 24-4-31

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Chinkoa, 26-3-31 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Circassia 25/3/31 G T CO
Elysia 6/4/31 G T Co.
City of Cairo 20/3/31 K N Co.
City of London 24-3-31 K N Co.
City of Cardiff 12-3-31 K N Co.

FROM OSLO.

Thuleta, 11-3-31, G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Sonnenfels, 24-3-31, L Edwards

FROM HULL.

Ariosto 22/3/31 J F Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Biocunfontecia, 18-3-31, F F Campbell Co.
City of Christchurch, 13-4-31, Campbell Co.
City of Eastbourne, 17-4-31, Campbell Co.
Samaria, 4/3/31 (Tourists).
Belganiand, 17-3-31 (Tourists).
Knoxville City 11-4-31 M M & Co.
Silverpine, 21-3-31, L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia, 7-4-31, M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.

Fusijama, 21-3-31, L T Co.
Pilsna, 28-3-31, L T Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Tokio Maru, 18-3-31 N Y Kaisha.
Alipore, 26-3-31, P & O S N Co.
Sumatra Maru 27/3/31 O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 18/3/31 N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 30/3/31 N Y Kaisha
Mantua 19-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore 20-4-31

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda, 27-3-31, P O S. N.
Mooltan 24-4-31 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola, 28-3-31, M M & Co.
Khandalla 11-4-31 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Ranchi, 4-4-31, P and O S N Co.
Ranpura 21-3-31, P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Dumma N F M M & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Silverpine, N F Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

St. Quentin, NF, G T Co.
Lichtenfels, N F, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR KOBE.

Shanghai Maru, 16-3-31, O S Kaisha.
Shingo Maru N F O S Kaisha.
Hankow Maru, NF, N Y Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru NF, O S Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kohinoor NF, M M Co
Goalpara, NF, M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karoa, NF, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nawab. NF, T M and Co.
Heinan Maru, N F S S N Co.

FOR BUSREH.

Barpeta, 18-3-31, M M & Co.
Varela, 20-3-31, M M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur, N F F F Campbell Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON

Ranchi P and O S N Co.
Ranpura, P. & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Dumana MF M M & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Silverpine, Volkart Bros.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Shanghai Maru, O S Kaisha.
Shingo Maru O S Kaisha
Hankow Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, O S Kaisha.

FOR HAMBURG.

St. Quentin, Graham T Co.
Lichtenfels, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR BUSREH.

Barpeta M M & Co.
Varela, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nawab. T M and Co.
Heinan Maru, S S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kohinoor T M Co
Goalpara, M M & Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa, M M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur, F F Campbell & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Boats of S S Rajputana of 13-3, G L D 13-3-31.
S S Bahaduri of 14-3, G L D, 14-3-31.
S S Irrawadi of 14-3, G L D, 14-3-31.
S S Vita of 14-3, G L D, 16-3-31.

IMPORTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 16.

The following are the imports:

From New York, C/o Dalhert L Eds Ltd:—10 cases cells, 215 cases medicine, 307 cases spring, 25 cases bolts and nuts, 2485 cases tires, 61 cases oats, 60 cases stoves, 45 cases batteries, 20 cases copper wire, 31 cases auto parts, 76 cases motors, 74 cases cotton remnants, 32 cases qly. keron, 60 cases kelsowine, 84 cases Lawn mowers, 130 cases dry chemicals, 272 cases dye stuff, 20 cases lub grease, 1292 cases lub. oil, 40 cases turpentine, 20 B bales paraffin scale, 34 dms. paint, 950 bls. newspaper, 150 cases slates and 41 cases screws.

From Genova, M Italina, Genova:—70 brls litharge, 50 cases tiles 849 cases artificial silk yarn, 50 cases a. silk, 52 cases tyres, 228 cases cotton goods, 200 cases slates, 85 cases cement, 47 dms chemicals,

From Naples:—150 dms bleaching powder, 15 cases peeled tomatoes.

From Aden:—200 bgs chorands, 30 bgs chora grain, 25 bgs gum.

S S Rajputana, Agent M M & Co, from London:—109 bgs rail anchors, 101 bars silver.

S S Barheta, M M & Co, from Basrah:—3849 bags wheat, 58 bgs poppyseed, 64 pces lead.

From Momerah:—24 bgs skins, 28 bgs almonds, 219 bgs kishmish, 60 bgs al. kernals and 105 bgs raisin.

From Bushire:—86 bgs al. kernals, 98 bgs gum Tragocanth, 373 bags gum and 116 bdles assofoetida.

From Muscat:—805 bgs dates and 34 bags sardines.

S S Sumatra, Agent M I Votina, from Genoa:—457 cases A silk yarn 57 cases vermouth, 100 bls cotton, 41 cases E ware, 275 cases slates, 42 cases Moscato pascito, 100 cases soap, 95 cases milk, 50 cases tiles, 15 cases camphor, 25 cases Quicksilver.

From Calonia:—1000 bgs sulphur.

From Naples:—45 cases preserves, 70 cases Moccoroni, 90 cases silk yarn, 645 cases chemicals.

From Marseilles:—100 cases chemicals, 500 cases tiles, 50 cases glue 100 cases gloves and 50 cases gum styrex.

From Leghorn:—670 bgs stone powder, 233 cases stone blacks, 200 cases almonds, 18145 pces marble tiles, 270 pces marble tops, 534

(Continued in Colmn 5.)

NOTICE TO AGENTS.

The "Bombay Chronicle" SPECIAL NUMBER, which was intended to be published on 22nd instant, will be published on 29th inst.

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Press.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1931.

DOOM OF PRIVILEGE

The British community in India is slowly coming to recognise that its ancient privilege is fast disappearing from this country as from other parts of Asia, where for decades Westerners enjoyed till recently all sorts of ill-gotten privileges and monopolies. Of this recognition belated as it is, some indication is found in the speech of Mr. J. R. Abercrombie at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce held last week. With commendable readiness to appreciate the inevitable, if not to make a virtue of it, he said: "The aim and purpose of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has been and will be to encourage and not to hinder the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people to govern their own country, with the sole proviso that their Government is stable and that they rule all classes and communities alike without fear or favour." But the old phraseology sticks to one's tongue and hence the talk of provisos and "legitimate" aspirations, as if Indians would allow others to restrict their rights and aspirations. It would be truer to say hereafter that in governing themselves Indians will protect the legitimate rights of outsiders resident in India provided the latter obey the laws of the land and respect its sovereignty.

The Britishers outlook in India is fast changing but the change is not yet complete. Thus you find one like Mr. Abercrombie venturing to say: "There can be no question of there being any distinction between British and Indian in the New Constitution. India must be left the right to discriminate against those countries which may not treat her nationals fairly; but as far as British rights in India are concerned, it must be clearly established that the same rights and status enjoyed by Indian citizens shall apply to British citizens to India". There is a handsome recognition here of India's right to discriminate against those countries which may not treat her nationals fairly. But as regards Britain it is gratuitously assumed that Britain has treated Indians in the past, is treating at present and will treat them in the future, fairly. The assumption is wholly untrue. Besides, India must be left as free as Britain is to deal with non-nationals and to give, if necessary, special concessions for any concession to any country of her own free fill. The Britishers' talk of equality in India is amusing in its plausibility. It reminds one of her insistence at one time on Free Trade. Every student of history knows how Britain did everything possible to kill the Indian textile industry and build up her own. When, however by a policy of Protection Britain became, as an iddustrial nation, a giant, so to say, and had made a dwarf of India, when she wanted a free market in India for her textile products and Indian raw produce cheap, she said to India in effect: "Now let us fight as equals." She then proposed Free Trade and enforced it by putting an unconscionable excise duty on Indian textiles in the name of free and fair trade. Similarly, Britain killed the shipping industry in India and gave all kinds of concessions to British shippers for generations. And now that India is coming into her own and wants to revive with special encouragement at least her coastal navigation, Britain is up in arms in virtuous indignation and talks of equality. We wonder if greed and hypocrisy can go further. The only equality that Indians understand is that they should be as free in their own country as the British are in theirs.

The British interests in India seem to be much elated at the concessions which they claimed at the Round Table Conference and which were light-heartedly allowed by the Viceroy's Indian nominees. And before the ink is dry on the Gandhi-Irwin settlement which declares that only the principle of the safeguards is binding on the Conference and only such safeguards as will be proved to be in the interests of India will be finally adopted, here is the Secretary of State who now declares: "It is the considered view of the Government, which indeed is well known, that the safeguards referred to by the Federal Structures Committee, including the powers of the Governor-General in relation to currency, legislation are essential and cannot be abated, if the new constitution is to be established with success." That may be the British Government's view. But the Indian demand is different and has been explicitly and solemnly stated at the Lahore Congress, the only more recent qualification being that India may voluntarily accept such safeguards as she may feel to be necessary or desirable in the brief period of transition.

APPEAL TO PRINCES

—:o:—

In his memorable statement made immediately after the declaration of Truce, Mahatma Gandhi referred to the question of Princes in the All-India Federation and said: "But, if they will become equal partners in a Federal India, I venture to suggest that of their own free will, they should advance towards that position which British India has been all these years seeking to occupy. An undiluted autocracy, however benevolent it may be, and an almost undiluted democracy are an incomparable mixture bound to result in an explosion." Striking support to what Gandhiji said has come from no less a person than the Viceroy. Addressing the Maharaja of Jaipur, on the occasion of the Investiture Ceremony, Lord Irwin said:

"The old unquestioning acceptance of autocratic rule is gradually disappearing even in those quarters where conservatives seemed to have the strongest hold..... Nor can it be expected that developments in British India should fail to have their effect upon the people of your Highness's and other States. There is abundant evidence that ere long a similar standard of administration will be demanded, which it will be impolitic and dangerous to deny." No advice and no warning could be more sincere and true.

The duty of the Princes is thus clear. Many of them have publicly expressed their delight at the successful termination of the Gandhi-Irwin talks and welcomed the possibility of Congress participating at the Round Table Conference. Both Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin have appealed to them to rise to the height of the occasion of their own free will. The challenge of the times is irresistible. So is that of the circumstances. The Princes cannot refuse to do their duty by the people of the States, with any profit to themselves, the States' subject and British India. On the other hand, they add gravely to the difficulties of a situation that is by no means easy. The Chamber of Princes that is meeting in Delhi has a magnificent opportunity for anticipation before it. We hope and trust that their Highnesses will not let it slip by or fail to give real meaning to their patriotism in offering to join an All-India Federation.

NASIK SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

The so-called 'Untouchables' of Nasik have resumed their Satyagraha for getting entry into the Kalaram temple and are said to be determined to effect the entry this time non-violently whatever suffering it might entail to them. It is reported on the other hand that the local "caste" Hindus are still hostile but not to the extent they were last year. We have supported the 'Satyagraha' in the past and would deem it both a duty and a pleasure to support it now in the hope that the campaign will be absolutely non-violent to the last despite provocation and in the confidence that 'Satyagraha' so carried on must triumph at last.

TRIFLES

—:o:—

Sardar Vallabhbhai defines Swaraj as "Farmers' Raj." With a Yorkshire farmer as the Viceroy, and with Sabarmati farmer and weaver as the leader, theirs should be the Raj. They have dearly paid for it.

* * * * *

Dr. Syed Mahmud has sent the following message to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, popularly known as "Gandhi of the Frontier:" "You have solved our future Frontier Problems. India need not spend her fortunes any more in defence of her N. W. Frontier. The entire population of the Frontier will now be as our National Army to defend and guard India's honour."

* * * * *

After this change in the Frontier situation, the previous reports of the Military Requirements Committee and other auxiliary bodies are mere "wash-out." Of course, I borrow the expression of no less an authority than his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief.

* * * * *

The latest census records indicate an increase of over 32 millions in the population, within the last decade. I now know the reason why birth-control societies, which have of late come into being have not issued any elaborate reports of their activities!

* * * * *

"The communal dispute is hanging like a dead weight in the way of India's prosperity," says Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim. The worst of it is that official handicappers can increase it at will. Poor Sapru well-nigh broke his neck by carrying 14 stones at R. T. C. stakes. Mahatmaji should have it as a "terms race," if he wants to succeed.

* * * * *

"The fame of the Congress Free Hospital reached me even across the high walls of Naini Prison," says Pandit Jawaharlal. Credit for this should be given to Mr. Wilson and his noble band of sergeants. No wonder, then, that Sir Frederick Sykes is always glad to praise the Police.

* * * * *

The impending increase in local Railway fares is the topic of the hour. Some people argue it as a tax on food on the plea that it will add to the cost of milk and vegetables coming from the mofussil. This argument may look far-fetched; but my "Dabbawalla" has already given me notice for an increment.

* * * * *

Mahatmaji made his exit from the City through Dadar and made his entry also through the same station. This is a blow to the Bombay Central. It looks as if Mahatmaji would have his own terminus for arrival and departure.

* * * * *

Serious objection has been taken in cherubic circles to Pandit Jawaharlal's speech on Sunday. It was "not fair."

* * * * *

There need be no doubt about the charge. But Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has always been incorrigibly unsportsmanlike. And it would be idle to try to persuade him to be as "fair" as, for instance, Sir Frederick Sykes who is going about chivairously defending Doctor Nunan and the Police.

No. All that our angels can do is to pray. But, to whom?

* * * * *

Apropos of the Satyagraha by untouchables in Nasik: "The Satyagrahis displayed great enthusiasm and were shouting their usual slogans, "Down with Slavery, Satyagraha ki Jai, Ambedkar ki Jai, Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai, etc."

—:o:—

One does need to rub one's eyes before being quite sure that the passage occurs in the despatch of the "Times of India's" "Own Correspondent at Nasik." But "Times'" revenge" is proverbial.

OBSTACLES TO INDIAN BANKING EXPANSION

SCANDAL OF "INSIDE INFORMATION"

(BY PRINCIPAL SOHRAB R. DAVAR.)

IV*

There is one factor to be considered in this connection, namely, that in some cases the management has been accused, in case of some of our joint stock companies (including Banking companies), of making use of their clerks and assistants for the purpose of packing the meetings of shareholders. These clerks may be genuine shareholders or nominees of those interested. In either case they can effectually control the result by "show of hands" at these meetings. They may even prevent other shareholders from freely expressing their views by interruptions. The precedent for a remedy here is afforded by the Canadian Banks Act, from which we have already quoted in our previous contributions. Under section 31 sub-section of the Canadian Act, "no general manager, manager, clerk, or other subordinate officer of the bank shall vote either in person or by proxy, or hold a proxy for the purpose of voting".

A most wholesome regulation we submit, and one which seems to be necessary in the interest of perfect bank organisation. It may be argued that the holding of shares by members of the staff is desirable as it provides an incentive to them to work hard and take interest in the prosperity of the bank. That argument is no doubt sound. The Act does not prevent the staff of these large organisations from holding shares. All that is prohibited is that during such time as they happen to be members of the staff, and thus in a position to be unduly influenced by the management, they should not exercise their voting power.

GOSSIP AND "INSIDE INFORMATION."

The other glaring drawback in connection with companies in general is the absolute inadequacy of information published in reports and accounts to the shareholders and the public. Banking companies are the greatest sinners here. Instead of providing for an exhaustive statement containing a masterly review of the situation, what is generally doled out in all cases is a meagre record of a few humdrum facts and figures, more or less in a stereo-typed jumble. The moral duty of directors to furnish better information, to take shareholders and depositors in confidence, is a factor which does not seem to have occurred to them. Any student of banking and finance would admit that of all reports, the annual report of a banking establishment, should lend itself easily to a masterly review of the financial situation, with which the bank had to cope in the period under review. Legislation with a view to compulsory publication of various factors is absolutely necessary and in this regard a quotation from the Report of the Liberal Industrial Enquiry Committee in the United Kingdom, made up of the most eminent men in British public and business life is most pertinent. It states:— The common practice of publishing balance-sheets which convey entirely inadequate information to the shareholders themselves or can only mislead them, facilitates the

(Continued on page 8.)

* The Previous articles appeared on February 28 and March 6 and March 13 respectively.

THE COMPANIONATE MARRIAGE.

—:o:—

OXFORD UNDERGRADES' VIEW AND DR. VORONOFF

(BY C. J.)

If, as a recent *Reuter* message says, the 'Christian' Undergraduates of Oxford organized a meeting "in reply to a recent address by the well-known rejuvenation surgeon (presumably, Dr. Voronoff) at the Labour Club, Oxford," I, for one, am unable to understand where 'reform of marriages' exactly comes in as a matter relevant to the subject under discussion or that marriage conditions in Russia could be associated with monkey-gland surgery.

MONKEY-GLANDS AND MEN

The ironic effect of the proceeding is further heightened when a young woman, is stated to have said at the meeting that:

"From women's view-point companionate marriage in the University should not only be tolerated but encouraged. It would be far better than living in lonely flats as at present."

The subject of rejuvenation, to begin with, is interesting to us in so far as it promises certain possibilities in graft and breeding processes in the raising of pigs and poultry and, although a handful of humans have had the monkey-gland grafted into them, at a price beyond the reach of average humanity, it can act only as a temporary and extremely unreliable stimulus in sex-life. But even supposing a small minority of exceptionally wealthy men could avail themselves of this curious luxury, it can hardly have any conceivable relation with the social institution of marriage The young lady, too, who pleaded for the 'companionate' marriage could not but startle since she offers it primarily as a solution for the desolation and despair of spinsterdom. It somehow reminds me of the typical bourgeois lady:

Like a skein of loose silk blown against a wall
She walks by the railing of a path in Kensington Gardens.
And she is dying piece-meal of a sort of emotional anaemia.
And round about there is a rabble
Of the filthy, sturdy, unkillable infants of the very poor.
They shall inherit the earth.
In her is the end of breeding.
Her boredom is exquisite and excessive

THE "TRIAL" MARRIAGE

"Are you free?" asks the inspired St. Paul. (I am quoting my American edition). "Then never try to get married". The challenge is echoed even to-day and promptly taken up. Many celibate lives flash up with the poetry and idealism of the great apostle's advice and one does feel doubtful whether some at least of us would consent to live in a world whose bestiality and decadence are not redeemed by these few pure, poetic lives. But even overlooking this individual view and descending to the lower level of sociological phenomena of marriage, or, indeed, any kind of sex-life, one cannot but be amazed at the application of purely doctrinaire theories to any particular community in disregard of individual psychology. Thus the experimental "companionate" marriage in America would seem to us to be a result of the American conditions of sex-relationship, of the peculiar problems of conventional, 'adult' marriage as it exists there. There is no idea of philandering in it, in so far as it is understood to be a 'trial' marriage. In certain strata of that society, divorce has assumed alarming aspects and arising as it does out of the incompatibility and unhappiness in marriage, the cure for this evil is claimed to have been discovered by men like Judge Lindsay in the "companionate" marriage. Two young people live together to discover common affinities with each other and to adapt themselves to the environment of that life.

DECADENCE IN SEX

This kind of marriage is, in a sense, a form of long-term engagement which either of the contracting parties is at liberty to break off without involving themselves in any kind of moral or social stigma. It would be interesting to consider, in reference to this panacea for averting the large percentage of American divorces in at least the higher stratum of social life, that the idea of such a contact amongst members of the opposite sexes is pronounced by an influential school of sex-psychologists as highly detrimental to any kind of full or healthy sex-life. In a society that has reached the highest point in freedom and sensibility in regard to the sex-relationship, the biological element of attraction deteriorates to the point of decadence. Co-education, too, is held on the same score to be making for deterioration of sex almost to effeminacy. Evidence of such a decadence in sex-life is noted with alarm by certain scientists and the conditions of American life, in its upper strata, are certainly calculated to bring about this state of affairs.

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

Honour The Pledge.

If the non-release of political prisoners unconnected with the campaign of civil disobedience is a violation of the spirit of the Gandhi-Irwin settlement, the continued detention of the prisoners convicted under the recent Ordinances is a flagrant violation of the letter as well as the spirit of the settlement. A correspondent points out that out of a batch of eight volunteers of Surat including Sjt. Bapubhai N. Naik and Sjt. Narendra Shantilal Malvi, convicted on the same charge under an Ordinance in October last, only the first is released but not the other seven. This discrimination seems to be utterly unprincipled and is positive cruelty to a volunteer like Sjt. Malvi, who is understood to be seriously ill. Another case of gross injustice is reported from Delhi. According to the "Hindustan Times," two of the Delhi women prisoners, Shrimati Chameli Devi and Vasanti Devi, convicted under Section 108 for reading a poem, are yet unreleased, presumably on the ground that Government regard the poem as being an incitement to violence. The paper states that the poem is a popular one, is still sung commonly and is quite innocent of any violence. It may be noted that the poem is not proscribed and that Government did not proceed against the women in question under Section 124-A or any such Section. We warn Government against the consequences of circumventing a solemn pledge.

Mr. Garvin Speaks.

Mr. Garvin's anxieties are intelligible. Like the typical Imperialist that he is he would readily make a show of insolent "generosity": provided, it did not affect his economic supremacy in India. The "safeguards" proposed by Lord Reading served the dual purpose admirably. Mr. Garvin is, therefore, out to save them from Mahatma Gandhi. But if there is to be peace between Britain and India, those "safeguards" must go. England has to choose between the advantage of British unity by concentrating "on Lord Reading's policy of 'safeguards'" and war.

Explaining Britain to India.

"The vast majority in Britain", says Mr. Garvin, "does not think of whittling down the great concessions, but Mr. Gandhi and the Congress are bent on whittling down the 'safeguards'." To talk in terms of "great concessions" is to refuse to recognise that what India demands is her due. Evidently, Mr. Garvin has learnt nothing about the ethics of the matter and is not ashamed of betraying his ignorance. We, however, must welcome his insolence. It serves to make India understand Britain.

Commercialised Vice.

In the United Provinces as elsewhere in India there has been for years past a systematic agitation against commercialised prostitution. About six years ago the U. P. Legislative Council passed a resolution recommending to the Government to take "immediate and effective" steps to put a stop to the prevailing practice of selling, buying and bringing up minor girls for immoral purposes. After many avoidable delays a modest measure known as the "Naik Girl's Protection Act" was put upon the Statute book. But it is amazing that the local Government has not yet enforced the Act in the Naik area and consequently social workers are finding it hard to cope with the evil of commercialised vice.

Boy Scout Movement.

We trust Mr. Behram Mehta's appeal to organise the Indian Boy Scout movement on National lines will receive the wide response that it so eminently deserves. The inspiration of the B. P. movement lay in British Imperialism. It can obviously be of little benefit to the Indian youth. Indeed, Mr. Mehta is right in suggesting that it can—and does—only exercise a psychologically harmful influence. Youth must be taught that its loyalty is, in the first instance, to its own country and Flag. We hope the Scoutmasters to whom Mr. Mehta specially appeals will not be found wanting in national self-respect.

FRITTERING AWAY OF INDIA'S GOLD RESOURCES

"TIMES OF INDIA'S" APOLOGIA.

(BY MR. VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.)

In an editorial this morning (Monday, March 16,) the "Times of India" in an attempt to justify the contraction of currency by the Government of India—has been driven to ridiculous and confused thinking. She begins her second paragraph thus:—

"The critics of Government's policy of contraction produce no facts in support of their contention that a shortage of currency has been produced!"

The writer must remember that "shortage" and "contraction" are synonymous terms. There may not be an actual famine of currency, still there is a "contraction" of currency, and it hits trade and industry—as is evidenced by the high Bank rate.

The laboured "apologia" by "The Times of India" is certainly meant to justify the "contraction" of currency, that has actually taken place—and which the financial demi-god at Simla. Sir George Schuster has in vain attempted to justify.

SCHUSTER'S ADMISSION.

If the leader-writer in the second paragraph of the said article, consults the leader-writer of the first paragraph of the same editorial this morning—he would find an admission by Sir George Schuster that:—

"Since April 1926, the reduction "of the currency has been only "18 to 20 per cent....."

The depression in industry has no doubt been world-wide: but nowhere have the financial pundits deliberately "intensified" the downward tendency of the prices by the contraction of currency as has been done by the wise-acres of the Government of India—and thus ruined the "raiyats,' whom they profess to serve!

These financial "Pundits," who are carrying out a currency policy like the 18d. ratio—so ruinous to the mass of the agricultural population of India—and so harmful to the recovery of Indian trade and industry—as has been evidenced by the disastrous experience of recent years, by their sale of Reverse Council Bills, by their squander-mania India's valuable Gold rssources in her currency reserves—who assume for themselves the role of "Trustees" for the people of India—should not be allowed to have the control of the financial resources of India, for a day longer, in the coming Self-Government Scheme, to be settled hereafter.

WANTED FULL CONTROL.

Time was, when Poet Milton sang in his well-known "Paradise Lost":—

"The Wealth Of Araby And Of Ind"! India was then called "The Golden Ind"—and the Western powers turned convetous eyes, to find out India and to get the themselves fabulously rich by trading or exploiting in India.

Even the Bombay Moderates—whom the Government of India are bound "to rally round them," have severely criticised the policy of holding on to the 18d. ratio—heavy borrowings in London—frittering away of India's gold reserves, and the "contraction" of currency: will not The "Times Of India" be a bit wiser, by learning the following facts from them? They say in their recent manifesto:—

"The Council cannot subscribe to the optimistic view taken by the Finance Member in regard to the possibility of the trade depression lifting in the near future and are, therefore, of opinion that the chances of remitting through the market the Home Charges for the next year which are estimated at £33.3 millions are very slender and would, therefore, necessitate still further borrowing in London. In view of the maturing obligations practically every year in London upto 1938 the Council fear that conversion of these loans will impose upon the country an unjustified burden of higher interest charges for a number of years to come, besides severely curtailing India's capacity to borrow in London for productive objects."

"The Council cannot but view with serious apprehension the construction put by the Secretary of State upon the safeguards mentioned in para 18 of the Federal Structure Sub-committee Report. Since these safeguards were tentatively accepted at the R.T.C. Government have frittered away India's gold resources by several crores in their attempt to carry out their statutory obligation. My Council submit that the continued depletion of our gold resources will not only render impossible the establishment of a Reserve Bank immediately but also postpone indefinitely the time when the control over currency and exchange can be transferred to a responsible Indian minister. There is a widespread and growing feeling in the country that constitutional reforms, however broadbased and generous, can be of little use in practice to the people if they are not enabled thereby to undo the mischief that has been perpetrated by the currency and exchange policy of Government."

Instead of further committees and commissions, India's foreign masters should be deprived of the power of squander-mania at India's expense—and the control of India's finance must be made secure in the hands of the people.

Mahatma Gandhi should tell the Government—at the outset of the second R.T.C. that the unconditional control of India's currency and finance is the very basis of further negotiations.

RE-LICENSING OF CHARAS

—:o:—

Muslim Councillor's Denunciation.

While addressing the Bombay Legislative Council on the question of re-licensing of the sale of charas, Mr. H. I. Jitekar (Southern Division) in the course of his speech said:—

The conversion of an illicit thing into something limit by the stroke of pen of the Hon. the Finance Member reminds me of something very grand. I have read in the Scriptures and the Holy Koran that God the Most High seated on his regal throne which outshone in splendour than anything on the surface of this globe—the accumulated splendours of the Czars of all the Russias and the Sultans of Turkey and many more other great Powers on the globe could not reach a jot in splendour. The Almighty God seated on this throne, which outshone the accumulated worldly splendour and much more than that, multiplied for hundreds and thousands of times and surrounded by the Angels and myriads of celestial bodies created the Universe by the slip of His tongue. "Be and it was". The world was created, the Sun and the Moon and the Earth and all that, we see was created in the twinkle of an eye. Somewhat similarly the Finance Member ensconced in the elegance of his high offices at the Secretariat surrounded by the members of All-India Services, members of the Steel Frame, converted something illicit into something licit. But his omnipotence is not going to last for a single hour more.

C. P. COUNCIL STULTIFIED

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Governor Restores Cuts

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 15.

A Government communique dated 14th March says:

810 prisoners convicted in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement have been released between 6th and 13th instant. Doubtful cases are being examined by the local Government and suitable orders will be passed. The Governor has restored several cuts passed by the Council, viz., (1) under dear district allowance and grain compensation allowance, (2) cut of Rs. 7,201 in connection with motor vehicle taxation under the head "Miscellaneous Reserved" and (3) the cut of Rs. 1,11,800 under Civil Works "transferred".

NAGPUR RY. WORKERS CONDEMN TRUCE.

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(From Our Own Correspondent).

Nagpur, Mar. 13.

At a meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers held at Ajni, Nagpur under the presidentship of Mr. P. M. Naidu on Saturday last, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

That this meeting of the workers is of considered opinion that the so-called truce arrived at Delhi between Mahatma Gandhi and the Viceroy cannot be endorsed by the labourers as it has failed to stipulate the immediate and unconditional release of all the labour leaders now undergoing trial of a protracted nature for over two years.

NO RETRENCHMENT.

That this meeting condemns the retrenchment now going on in all the Railways of the lower grade employees on the pretext of economy while retaining the higher paid staff, which is getting top heavy and calls upon the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to take such immediate action as is called for by the urgency of this step.

RALLY OF ALIBAG CONVICTED SATYAGRAHIS

(From a Correspondent).

ALIBAG, March 15.

A rally of all those patriots who were convicted and sentenced at Alibag, during the Civil Disobedience Campaign, will take place at Alibag on the 18th inst. Invitations are being issued.

BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

CAWNPORE, Mar. 16.

A general meeting of the B.I.C. Shareholders' Association will be held on March 22 at Hemchandra Cottage, residence of Dr. Bhattacharji, Meston Road Cawnpore at 5 p.m. to discuss the past working of the British India Corporation and to invite suggestions for the improvement of its affairs, with a view to place the same before the coming general meeting of the corporation.

Shareholders are earnestly requested to attend, but those unable to do may send their views and suggestions in time to Mr. Shanti Narain Honarary Secretary Shareholders' Association Meston Road, Cawnpore.

Burma Opposed To Separation.

(Continued from page 1.)

troducing his bill for amending the Income-tax Act threw out a suggestion that they might reverse the normal procedure and enact tht bill this session and thereafter ascertain commercial and public opinion and if necessary amend the Act in Simla. He made it clear that the Government would in this matter be guided by the opinion of the House. The enactment of the Bill immediately would enable them to have the full financial advantage of the measure during this year.

Mr. Rangachariar asked what the immediate advantages would be.

Sir George Schuster replied that they would get additional revenue and also prevent the existing inducement to people for investment in foreign securities.

AN ANOMALY.

Mr. Rangachariar: But you propose that the Bill should come into effect from April 1, 1932. How do you benefit this year?

Sir George Schuster. If the House agrees, my intention is for the Bill to take effect from 1st April, 1930 (1931?)

Sir Cowasji Jehangir. Such a bill cannot be passed without proper investigation.

Sir George Schuster: This is not the stage for debate. I merely mentioned it as a matter of courtesy, a suggestion, so that members may think it over and guide us in the matter.

The Finance Member next moved that the Finance Bill be taken into consideration.

VICTIMS OF BURMA GOVT.

Mr. U Kyaw Myint was cheered as he rose to move the postponement of consideration of the Bill for a day, with a view to express on the floor of the Assembly the real desire of the people of Burma on the question of separation which meant to them a question of life and death.

Mr. U Kyaw Myint said: "It is my firm conviction that the Government of India and His Majesty's Government are equally the victims, as much as the Burmese people, of the Government of Burma. (Applause). The head of the Government of Burma has, on every conceivable occasion, induced the people of Burma to believe that Dominion Status was a necessary part of separation.

This propaganda in favour of separation has taken the form of constant misleading statements and insinuations against the Government of India, to incite the people in Burma against the alleged inequitable treatment of the Government of India on all questions pertaining to Burma. That was the line of official propaganda and that was also the line followed by some of the Burmese papers.

AGAINST SEPARATION.

There was on the part of the Government of Burma a constant suggestion that representatives of Burma in the Central Legislature had no adequate voice. But on this question of separation, the Burma Government has throughout ignored the most important portion of the Burmese people, the General Council of Burmese Associations.

This General Council has always fought against separation and while not saying anything disparaging to the character of the Burma Legislative Council I must make it clear that if the General Council were to lift the boycott it would capture the vast majority of seats in the Council. The voice of the local Council is not, therefore, the voice of the people of Burma."

CONDITIONAL SEPARATION.

Moreover, he said, that the people's Party in the Council had asked for separation only with Dominion Status. The Simon Commission had been boycotted by the General Council of Burmese Associations and also by the Peoples' Party, so that they could know what value to put on the evidence placed before the Simon Commission, whose conclusions were bodily reproduced from the memorandum of the Government of Burma.

When the Round Table Conference met, Sir Charles Innes chose a delegation of whom one was a European, one that did not represent any body (cheers) while the remaining two belonged to the Peoples' Party and protested against the character of the delegation. Sir Charles Innes took leave on grounds of sickness and there, in London, dominated the Burmese Delegation, which was not representative of the Burmese People.

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.

The history of the Conference work was recent. They rushed the matter and declared the acceptance of the principle of separation without any declaration as to the status of Burma after separation. He acknowledged the protest recorded on this matter by Messrs. Mody and Shiva Rao and said: "We find that Burma is not even mentioned in the statement of His Majesty's Government."

The speaker said that the Burma Government not only were continuing their propaganda, but were endeavouring to suppress the expression of public opinion in Burma against separation. (A voice: Shame.) He gave as an instance, that the Rev. U. Ottama's movements were dogged by the C.I.D. and Section 144. He also referred to Rev. Ottama's detrainment at Calcutta and how, when he wished to go to England to give free expression to Burmese opinion on the subject, this passport was promptly cancelled."

REPPRESSIVE MEASURES.

This was only one instance of repressive measures. There was no need for the Ordinance. The Burma Council had rejected the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and also the recommended Bill, and what would now happen was that the moment the Assembly session ended, the Governor of Burma would certify the Bill, for, after the Assembly session, none of the members of the Assembly from Burma could move another adjournment motion in the House."

"These are things that are now happening in Burma. I am now interrupting the business of the House. I have certainly this justification, that this is almost the only forum where a Burman can express his honest views about separation. (Applause).

I do not know what would happen to me if I stated in Burma what I am saying here.

A member: "Don't go back."

DUTY TO GO BACK.

U Myint: I wish I could stay here, but I feel it my duty to go back and face it out there.

Continuing U Myint said: The attitude of political India is greatly appreciated in Burma. That attitude is that the question of separation is a question for Burmans to decide (applause) and nothing can be fairer than that, nothing can appeal more to the Burmese people.

The Round Table Conference had referred us back to the declaration of 1917. That declaration has never been accepted in India. It is a declaration which really means nothing, and this and the repressive attitude of the Government of Burma have caused not only consternation in Burma, but also in the hearts of those who, at some stage or other, favoured separation.

FORCED ON BURMA.

There is not the slightest doubt that separation is to be forced on us, and that we are going to get nothing else. The question of Federated India is something that has cropped up suddenly. It does not require much intelligence for Burmans to realise that, once they are separated and door is shut, there will be no Federation again, and that we shall be going back, and certainly not forward.

Let a referendum be held under the direct supervision of the Government of India, conducted with the aid of a non-official committee representative of every shade of Burmese opinion. My submission to the House is that by this motion for postponement, this House will be able to indicate to the people of Burma its adherence to the principle that it is for Burmans to decide whether to remain in an Indian Federation or separate.

This House will be able to indicate to the people of Burma an expression of its concern at the manner in which the question of separation is being hurried through and treated as a settled issue, and the House will be able to support the suggestion for the referendum. (Prolonged applause).

CRERAR REFUSES TO BE CROSS-EXAMINED.

Just before the Assembly adjourned for lunch Sir James Crerar was heckled by Party leaders as to Government of India's views on tht question of separation of Burma.

Sir James Crerar speaking in the absence of the leader of the House stated that it was impossible for the Govtrnment of India to pronounce its deliberate views on a complex and intricate matter which was seized by the Round Table Confertnce. No doubt certain communications had been received by the Government of India from His Majesty's Government but they had not reached a stage for the pronouncement of the Government of India's opinion.

Sir Abdur Rahim asked whether so far as the Government of India was concerned the question of separation was left open.

Sir James Crerar refused to be cross-examined.

CORPORATION SANCTIONS THREE ADDRESSES AT ONE SITTING

Spirit Of Forget And Forgive Actuates Members To Vote Address To Irwin

The City Fathers voted a civic address to Mahatma Gandhi at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held on Monday afternoon.

Sir Byramjee Jijeebhoy asked for priority to move his resolution for voting a civic address to Lord Irwin which was granted.

The mover in the course of his manuscript oration said that it was customary for the last 50 years and more and the cherished privilege of the Corporation to vote farewell and welcome addresses to outgoing and incoming Viceroys.

Some of them may have some differences with the Viceroy but they should not come in their way of recognising his "great services in obtaining our political emancipation." The speaker went on to say that the ideals of Lord Irwin's career have been very high that when "His Lordship landed they had welcomed a true and sincere friend of India."

JUSTICE AND SINCERE DESIRE.

The speaker did not want to review the administration of Lord Irwin but at the same time he tinies of this country in a spirit would say "that he guided the desof toleratiin, moderation, justice and a sincere desire to advance us towards our final goal." Mistakes had been made, according to Sir Byramjee, by both sides and he asked the House to sink their differences and join in giving the address.

Sir Vasantrao Dhabolkar seconded the resolution.

GOOD CONDUCT CERTIFICATE.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said that he did not want to oppose the motion, but at the same time he could not accord support to the form in which the resolution had been drafted. It had been said that it was customary for them to present addresses to Viceroys. If it was a case of presenting address matter much. But in the case of to an incoming Viceroy, it did not an outgoing Viceroy it was a sort of a certificate to him for good government.

INGLORIOUS CHAPTER.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh observed that it may be customary for the House at give addresses to outgoing and incoming Viceroys, but he for one would consider whether the party to whom the address was being presented deserved it or not. To treat the address as a sort of routine measure was bad and especially so for a public body of such importance as the Bombay Municipal Corporation. They should see to it that the person to whom the address was to be voted merited it.

Judged by that standard so far as the administration of Lord Irwin was concerned, he must say, that it had been a very inglorious chapter.

A "HUMANITARIAN."

As regards Lord Irwin's administration during his regime there had been lawless laws and orderless orders. The speaker, however, did not wish to shut his eyes to the bright side of Lord Irwin's viceroyalty. Lord Irwin had surpassed himself as a peace-maker. The greatest leader of the country —of the world—had asked them not to oppose the address to Lord Irwin and that was why they were supporting the address. They voted it in a spirit of forgive and forget. But he wanted to make it clear that the address was being given to Lord Irwin only as a peace-maker and "humanitarian."

Mr. Maniar supported the resolution.

Mr. Hussanalli Rahimtoola said Mahatma Gandhi himself had paid tribute to Lord Irwin.

TRUCE OR PEACE?

Mr. M. N. Talpade observed that he did not know whether Sir Byramjee was really sincere. He had given notice of the motion in February even before there was any talk of any consultation between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin. Again, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said it was not peace but truce. One did not know whether after the conclusion of tde next R. T. C. there would be peace or a fight. The reasons advanced by Sir Byramjee were not very convincing. Again the terms of the truce had not been honoured by the Government and many persons were in jail.

The proposition was then put to vote and carried.

ANOTHER ADDRESS.

Sir Byramjee Jijeebhoy next asked for priority for voting "a cordial welcome address" to Lord Willingdon, the Viceroy-designate of India. He hoped that Lord Willingdon may help to "dispel chaos and help India to attain self-government within the Empire." Professor V. G. Rao supported the motion.

NO MOOD TO VOTE.

Dr. Velkar in opposing the proposition said that the hearts of Indians had been lacerated and they were in no mood to vote an address to any Viceroy. They were under a system of government, which had maimed and wounded thousands of people in the country.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey also opposed the motion.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai recalled the bitter opposition that Lord Willingdon's regime created in Bombay and which resulted in the building of the Jinnah Memorial Hall. He opposed the motion.

Mr. J. B. Petit said that it was customary to give addresses of welcome to incoming Viceroy's and he did see any reason why this practice should be set aside in this instance.

WAIT UNTIL RETIREMENT.

Mr. M. N. Talpade said that it was impossible for Bombay to give a "cordial" welcome to Lord Willingdon. He asked "the worshippers of the rising sun" to wait for five years and then decide if Lord Willingdon's regime had been good or bad.

Mr. S. K. Pupala also opposed the motion.

The proposition was then put to vote and declared carried. A poll was demanded and the motion was again carried 46 voting for and 22 against the proposition.

ADDRESS TO GANDHIJI.

Mr. Hirjibehedin next moved that the Corporation do note a civic address to Mahatma Gandhi as a mark of appreciation for the great services rendered by him to the cause of the country. That a committee be appointed to draft an address in consultation with the commissioner.

"That the co-operation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction a small grant for the illumination of the address and other incidental charges, it being understood that the address will be embossed on handspun and handwoven khaddar. That the committee be authorised to submit their report at an adjourned meeting of the co-operation."

GILDING GOLD.

Mr. Hirji-Behedin said in the course of his speech:

If any man more than any other during the last decade has been in a position to instil into the minds of his countrymen a desire for freedom and has made India known throughout the world, it is Mahatma Gandhi.

His endeavours in the social sphere for the regeneration of the depressed classes and for the achievement of Hindu-Muslim unity have been consistent and persistent. Although an idealist, he is also a very practical man full of wisdom, sagacity and foresight. The practical proof which he gave of his practical capacity is the peace terms arrived at by him with the Viceroy.

To say words in praise of Mahatma Gandhi is to gild the gold and words are in that connection not only superfluous but unnecessary. His life and life-work cannot be affected by presentation of an address but it is a part of our duty to set our seal of approbation on his meritorious services by presentation of this address coupled with a hope in the address that he will strain every nerve to make this provisional peace a permanent and abiding one.

Dr. Deshmukh seconding said it was immaterial whether the Corporation gave an address to Gandhiji or not. If the Corporation did not present an address Mahatmaji's greatness would not a whit less. But if the Corporation gave the address it would in effect be like gilding the gold and puring perfume on the violet.

GANDHIJI REPRESENTS CAPITAL.

Mr. Mahomed Umar Rajab was the only member who made a speech opposing the address on the ground that Mahatma Gandhi was a representative of the capitalist class and had refused to help the Bombay mill workers during the General strike of 1928.

The resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority.

LABOUR COMMISSION RECOMMENDS 54 HOURS WEEK.

SIR VICTOR SASSOON FOR 64 HOURS.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 16.

The Lobby Correspondent of the Associated Press reports that the majority of members of the Labour Commission have recommended a fiftyfour hours week, while Sir Victor Sassoon has recommended a sixty hour week, and member representing Indian Labour have recommended a forty-eight hour week.

The main body of recommendations of the Commission is stated to be unanimous.—A. P.

DEMAND FOR LACS GRANTED TO OFFICIAL "AYES".

While Elected Members Are At Government House Party!

Monday was the last day fixed for passing Government demand grants and all the grants demanded by the Ministers and Executive Councillors were agreed to by 5 p.m. After 4 p.m. the council benches were all empty except a few occupied by official and nominated members to support the Government demands. The elected members except half a dozen had all left for the Government House Garden Party and in their absence demands of lacs of Rupees under various heads were granted by the nodding "Ayes" of the officials.

At the outset the debate was resumed on the cut motion of Rs. 100 under the head of "Education" moved by Mr. P. R. Chikodi

Dr. P. G. Solanki (Nominated) supported the modon and referred to the hardships of the depressed class boys who were made to sit apart from other Hindu boys in the village schools in the presidency. He reminded the Minister of the government resolution of 1923, regarding caste distinctions and requested him to enforce it strictly and order the Educational Inspectors in the presidency not to observe caste distinctions.

EXPLOITATION.

Mr. M. M. Karbhari (Thana) requested the Minister of Education to look to the appalling conditions of the aboriginal class of Thana District who were exploited both by the government and the public on account of their illiteracy and ignorance. As a result of exploitation, he said, those of the aborigin class who were once landlords had become tenants and servants. He urged the Minister to give these unfortunate people moral and industrial education.

Sir Reginald Spence (Nominated) also supported the motion and opined that the Government should spend more for vocational training. Any amount of money spent on vocational education, he thought, would not be too much as that was the best investment to get best returns. He suggested even closing down arts colleges and secondary schools and opening institutions for imparting vocational training or to increase taxation only for this purpose.

AGAINST CASTE DISTINCTIONS

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed (Minister of Education) in his reply informed the House that he had already intimated the municipalities through a circular not to observe caste distinctions in municipal schools. He then blamed the policy of the East India Company for the present educational disparity among various communities and said the East India Company educated the Brahmins and higher class of Hindus first as they thought that the Brahmins and other high class Hindus would spread education among the masses. This was not done by these people and the government had now to give scholarships to Mohmedans, Marathas and depressed class students who lagged behind in education to make up the deficiency. Regarding the educational policy in general, he said, he was doing his best to meet the educational demands of the people from the sources at his disposal. If he was not able to do more, it was not on account of his want of will, but limitation of the resources at his disposal.

The motion was withdrawn. Other grants were then approved and the council adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day.

FEDERAL TREASURER EXPELLED

—:o:—

Socialisation Of Australian Industry Urged

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Sydney.— Metropolitan Labour Conference has unanimously expelled the Federal Treasurer Mr. Theodore from the Party because he is opposed to Mr. Lang's repudiation policy. Wild speeches were characteristic of the meeting. One delegate declaring that revolution would be a god-send urged the taking up of arms to protect Mr. Lang. The meeting decided to replace "White Australia" objections by socialisation of industry, distribution and exchange.—Reuter.

PARSIS' PROMINENT ROLE IN NEW INDIA

—:o:—

Dr. Pavry's Plea For Co-ordinating Efforts

(From A Correspondent).

DELHI, March 11.

In the making of the new India the Parsi community would play a prominent role, said Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavry, the well-known Parsi Orientalist and author, at a congratulatory meeting held in his honour by the Parsi Anjuman of Agra. The meeting was held in the hall of the Parsi Dharmashala at Agra, and Dr. Dastur, the Health Officer of Agra, who presided, paid a warm tribute to Dr. Parvy, whom he described as a world-renowned scholar.

Dr. Pavry said that he was full of faith, hope and optimism for the future of the Parsi community in the new India, and affirmed that he was anxious to see the members of the community brought into increasingly closer friendship, understanding and co-operation for high purpose. He was filled with encouragement by many messages of congratulation from Bombay and other parts of India upon his public utterance the other day, emphasizing the need of co-ordinating the efforts of the community in various fields—social, political and educational.

Dr. Pavry then spoke on the main tenets of the Zoroastrian Religion, and urged the necessity of religious instruction in Parsi homes. "For a generation past," he said, "there has been waged in the name of progress a relentless warfare on the foundations of religion. Thinking that citadel to be pretty well-demolished, the guns of the iconoclasts are now turned upon courage." He advised his hearers to be firm in their Faith, and to counteract the forces of destructions "with courage of intelligence and courage of conscience."

At the close of the lecture Dr. Pavry was presented with a gold-trimmed garland by the Chairman on behalf of the Parsi Anjuman of Agra.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE MEETING

—:o:—

Conditional Agreement On Central Responsibility

NEW DELHI, Mar. 15.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League held a meeting today and elected Sir Muhammad Shafi as President till the next session and appointed Begum Shah Nawaz to the Council of the League, she being the first woman to be so appointed. The Council reviewed the work of the Round Table Conference and passed a number of resolutions. They appreciated the services of the Muslim delegates to the Conference in as much has they made it clear that they could not consent, finally to any Constitution until the Hindu-Muslim question was settled, and that no Constitution would work unless it embodied provisions which gave a sense of security to Muslim and other minorities. The Council further stated that provided their claims were met they were prepared to agree to the introduction of responsibility in the Centre and Provinces. —A. P.

THE CUTCH MANDVI EYE RELIEF.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

CUTCH MANDVI, March 14.

In Cutch district there are thousands of Eye patients, who are suffering in the absence of medical treatment, and the of the poor classes are forced to remain blind or to become blind for want of medical facilities! However relief has come to them through the exertions of Dr. Ratilal, S. Shah, D. O. (oxon) an Opthalmic Surgeon, and some Sympathisers who have opened an Eye-Relief Camp which will availed of by the poor.

Dr. Ratilal Shah, Rajkotwala, is well known for his humanity, through out the Gujrat, Kathiawar and Cutch. In his camp within twenty days he has examined some 2000 patients out of which more than 525 were operated upon successfully.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

—:o:—

DISTRICT AS ELECTION UNIT.

(From A Correspondent.)

A federal assembly will replace, in the new constitution, the present Legislative Assembly. The Simon Commission considered it proper to have between 400 and 500 members in the lower house, including representatives of the Indian States. At present divisions of the Presidencies and provinces form the constituencies both for general and Muslim voters. What would be a practicable plan for elections in the new era? The recommendation of the Simon Commission to adopt the method of indirect election to the Assembly has been definitely given up as retrogressive and a direct contact between the voters and their representatives is rightly considered desirable, affording as it does better scope for the political education of the electorates. It would seem, therefore that the District, which is at present the administrative unit will be found to be a suitable primary unit for the purpose of returning one or more members to the federal assembly.

STRENGTH OF THE LOWER HOUSE.

British India, including Burma at present consists of 260 Districts. Roughly speaking, the population of a district is in the neighbourhood of a million in the Bombay Presidency. Most of the Madras Districts, however, have a population of about two millions and two or three overpopulated districts of Bengal have 40 lakhs for their population. There are some districts which cannot boast of even ten lakhs. But if the plan of giving at least one representative to each district is adopted and some are given even two or three representatives, the number will be about three hundred. The Simon Commission limit of 500 need be considered as sacrosanct, but even if this limit is to be adhered to, there is a balance of 200 left for the Indian States representatives and those of the special constituencies. It is difficult to say what would be a suitable way of sending in the States representatives, in case as a result of the discussions of the second Round Table Conference the Princes agree to send elected members to the Federal Assembly. But it may be noted here the States population comes to about seven crores and on the basis of one member for a million the number comes to 70. Whatever, however, happens in the case of the States and the special constituences, a district in British India seems to be an acceptable primary unit for the purposes of the Federal Assembly elections.

'RELEASE MOPLA REBELLION PRISONERS'

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Telegram To Gandhiji.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALICUT, March 12.

It is understood that some of the Congress leaders in Kerala have sent a telegram to Gandhiji requesting him to press forward the question of immediate release of all prisonere connected with the Moplah Rebellion of 1921, as such prisoners have already suffered imprisonment for ten years. It is requested that this should be done along with the general amnesty to all political prisoners.

NEW PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

I learn that Mrs. Pavamani, the present lady-"Dictator" of Kerala has formed a new Congress Working Committee. The new Committee consists of fifty-six members, nearly all of whom have been convicted for offences connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

TRIBUTE TO KERALA.

Mr. T. Prakasam of Madras, reached Calicut last week after his release from jail. At a public meeting held on Khilafat Beach, Mr. Prakasam paid a tribute to the part played by Kerala in the National struggle.

WOMEN PRISONERS RELEASED.

A batch of eight women Satyagrahis who were released arrived in Calicut from Vellore this evening. A large gathering was present at the Railway station to accord a splendid reception to the ladies.

DARING POLITICAL MURDER

—:o:—

Communist Shot Dead In Bus

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Berlin.—An astoundingly daring political murder occurred in a crowded bus near Hamburg at mid-night. Three men jumped on to the bus, drew revolvers, forced all passengers to put up their hands and forced a Communist member of Hamburg municipality to show his papers and when they were sure of his identity they shot him dead and jumped off still firing, as a result of which a woman passenger was wounded, and disappeared. There has been no trace of them so far. The police are of opinion that they are Nazis.—Reuter.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN SUBURBAN FARES

—:o:—

Indian Merchants Chamber's Representation

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have addressed the following letter to the Agent, Bombay Baroda and Central Railway, on the 6th instant, regarding the proposal to increase the suburban fares, etc.

"The attention of my Committee has been drawn to the Note in the Proceedings of the Local Advisory Committee of your Railway for the month of January 1931 with regard to the proposal to enhance the season ticket fares for the suburban traffic and increase in II class fares for long distance traffic and also increase interminal charges.

My Committee realise that the B.B. and C.I. Railway, in common with other railways in the country, is faced with a big deficit. They fear that the proposed increase might, in view of the general trade depression, have the reverse of what is expected. My Committee would urge retrenchment of all unnecessary expenditure as soon as possible. They are sure, as the Hon'ble Member for Commerce in introducing the Railway Budget remarked, that all the Railways must be following some programme of retrenchment. What my Committee would suggest is that instead of laying down the lines of possible retrenchment departmentally, it might be helpful if the Advisory Committee were consulted with regard to possible retrenchment. It would bring upon the question a fair and impartial opinion and specially, what is most necessary, the opinion of businessmen who can be expected to deal with the present critical situation from the business point of view.

KILLING THE GOLDEN GOOSE.

My Committee regret to find that the main increases is proposed to be effected in the suburban fares. IGt is not now realised perhaps that the suburbs have proved to be the healthiest lungs of Bombay and have served to free Bombay from the scourge of epidemics which revaged it in the past. They have also proved one of the best sources for accomodating the surplus population of the City and have given the much-needed fresh air and atmosphere to those sections of the public who liked to free themselves from the dust and smoke-ridden atmosphere of the City at least for a part of the day. In fact Government have always made it clear in their successive schemes of the development of Bombay City that suburbs are a necessary factor in any such scheme and that efforts must be made to help in their development. During recent times the suburbs have got good roads, good lighting and a good train service, and all these factors have attracted a large section of the population to stay in the suburbs. This will be seen when the correct figures of the census will be published. My Committee do not as yet know what percentage of increase is going to be with regard to the ordinary tickets. Any increase, however, will be a great hardship to the suburban population in these days of depression and unemployment and will be a great impediment in the way of the suburban development. It may even mean, my Committee fear, that a section of the suburban population may prefer to come back to the City rather than pay the added charges for their season tickets. When people move to the suburbs they always calculate on the rent and season ticket fares being less than the rent they pay in Bombay. It is now admitted that there has been a drop in the rents in the City and so if there is an increase in the season ticket fares it will not as a great inducement to the suburban people to flock to the City, and lead to the danger of overcrowding. It is stated in the Note that there has been a loss on the working of the suburban section. My Committee will be obliged if you will kindly enlighten them as to the exact details of the loss and particularly regarding the working of the newly introduced electrification scheme which was expected to show favourable financial results. My Committee beg to urge strongly that you will kindly take into consideration all these circumstances and abandon the idea of effecting any increase in the season ticket fares for the suburbs.

TERMINAL CHARGES.

It is also proposed, my Committee understand, to effect an increase in the terminal charges and to withdraw the concession given to the III Class passengers for long distance traffic for a reduction in rates over longer distances than 150 miles. If the Railway has not got any appreciable advantage through this concession, it may be because of the recent depression, and my Committee feel sure that if the experiment is tried for a longer time it may yield desirable results. The withdrawal of the concession may mean further restriction of the traffic.

With regard to the terminal charges, my Committee agree with Mr. Neilson, who observed that:—

"The terminal charge made by the Port Trust Railway was 6 pies per maund and yet they were able to make it a paying proposition, although the services rendered included a certain amount of haulage. He added that he thaought under the circumstances that it should be possible for a much bigger railway like the B.B. and C.I. to work on the same basis with at least equally good results. He mentioned that as a matter of fact the Port Trust had been able to make a profit last year."

INDIA AND PERSIA

—:o:—

An Address By Sir Jivanji Mody

A Jamnagar Correspondent writes:—

"Shams-ul-ulma Doctor Sir Jivanji Jamshedji Mody, who had been here to attend the function of the oppening ceremony of the New Parsi Agiary which was performed by H. H. the Maharaja Jam Saheb in the presence of a large gathering of distinguished guests delivered a very interesting address last evening on "Persia and India. Mr. Raval Headmaster of Nawangar High School introduced the learned lecturer to the assembly as a very able oriental scholar of great renown and authority on Parsi religion, history and research.

The lecturer then explained how the Hindus and the Parsis belonged to one great stock called Indo-Germanic stock which consisted of races of Persia, India, Germany, etc. In those days he added there prevailed customs like "Sati" prohibition of inter-marriages, re-marriages, etc., among the Indo-Germanic Stock. He then showed how certain coins, architecture and Hindu names derive their origin to the Persian influence. He then described how urine of a cow which is regarded sacred by the Hindus was utilized by ancient races to cure certain diseases contracted as a result of certain sins.

After dwelling at length on various other aspects of influence exerted by Persia on India since pre-historic days he described the Parsis as a mighty race which wielded great influence not only on India but on other parts of the world.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING

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(From a Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, March 14.

A condolence meeting was held on the 11th inst. in the Association Head-quarters to record the sense of deep regret and sorrow at the sad death of the Divisional Superintendent of the Ahmedabad Division Mr. D. S. Yajnik when a resolution of condolence was passed.

SHETH NARAYANLAL HONOURED

—:o:—

Gaekwar,s Tribute To His Charities

BARODA, Mar. 13.

Sheth Narayanlal Bansilal a leading millionaire of Bombay who is a member of Municipal Corporation was awarded a gold medal of Datar Mandal (order of Donors) by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Gaekwar on his birth day Durbar. His Highness while bestowing the medal delivered a long speech in which he dwelt upon the necessity of working for social reform and amelioration of depressed classes. In concluding His Highness remarked that Sheth Narayanlal as President of Arya Kumar Mahasabha, Baroda, has done lot in establishing half a dozen institutions and maintaining them. His charities had gone liberally for the work he has inaugurated in the State. His Highness felt very much pleased in conferring the great distinction on him and hoped that other rich persons will ameliorate his example.

PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH AT PALANPUR

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(From A Correspondent.)

PALANPUR, Mar. 14.

Since the last four days picketing of foreign cloth has commenced here under the auspices of Jawahar Mandal with Mr. Ratilal Kothari as the head. Yesterday, Mr. Chhotubhai Pandit of Sidhpur arrived and persuaded the cloth dealers to give their help and co-operation as a result of which some of them instantaneously gave their signatures on oath not to purchase or sell foreign cloth till 31st instant. Picketing is quite peaceful and with the exception of a few merchants, are giving their support and co-operation.

To-day Laxmiben Dosani and others are coming. After foreign cloth is sealed here, the Mandal intends to undertake picketing at Deesa. Rajulu and other places in this State.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

—:o:—

Progress In Mysore In Madras.

(From A Correspondent).

There are at present about 3,800 village panchayats in the Madras Presidency. The spread of these training grounds of self-government in rural areas is not only due to the progressive legislation that obtains in that province, but also due to the fact that members of the Legislative Council and Ministers in Madras take a deeper interest in the well-being of their constituents and are indeed a band of able and constructive public men. The present Minister for Local Self-Government is Mr. Muniswami Naidu, who has had a good deal of experience of District Board administration. One hundred and seventy-five honorary propagandists are at present touring the Districts in the Madras Presidency to popularise the Panchayats on whom Government spends Rs. 5,000 a year as travelling allowance. In order that the smooth working of the Panchayats be ensured, the Government have also decided to appoint inspectors, through District Local Boards to give counsel and advice to the Panchayats.

PANCHAYAT FUNDS.

As in Bombay so in Madras, local fund is collected by the revenue officers when land revenue is paid in and it is assessed at the rate 1 anna and 6 pies per rupee, which is equally distributed among the District Local Boards, Taluka Local Boards and village panchayats. Besides, the share in the local fund, the village panchayats are entitled to the income from cattle-ponds, grazing fees and minor irrigation works fees. The Government also give specific grants from time to time. Last year 1.5 lakhs for provision of water supply, 1.5 lakhs for roads and 2.5 lakhs for schools and libraries were given as grants. They have a panchayat league in Madras with the Hon. Mr. Ramadas Pantalu as President and among members are: Mr. Harisarvottama Rao and Mr. Venkatasubaya of the Servants of India Society. The Government of Madras published for some time a monthly journal called the "Village Panchayat" which has now been taken up by this league and similar publications have also been started in Tamil and Telagu. Besides the Panchayats constituted under the Village Panchayat Act, there are others working under the auspices of the Co-operative Credit Societies, Irrigation and Forest Departments. If functions of all these could be co-ordinated it would be conducive to better rural organisation. It may be added here that, as in Bombay, the Panchayats are empowered to levy a house-tax, but it is left entirely to their discretion.

IN MYSORE STATE.

Mysore is rightly regarded as one of the most progressive of Indian States and in the matter of the working of the Panchayats also, it does not lag behind. In fact, it is a model to other States and provinces. The Panchayats there are obligatory under law and so in the last four years their number has reached 8,945. Special officers were appointed to start them and no less than Rs. 7,42,000 were spent by them during the last year. They have also on hand a sum of Rs. 28 lakhs for sinking wells, tanks and such expensive works. Sir Mirza Ali Ismail, Dewan of Mysore has greatly encouraged the growth of the Panchayats. A feature of the Mysort Act is that in case any one does not wish or is unable to pay the Panchayat tax in coin, he can make up for it in the form of physical labour. What work was turned out by the Mysore State village panchayats during 1928-29 can be seen with the help of a few figures. They spent Rs. 2,87,675 on either repairs of old wells or construction of new ones; Rs. 51,851 on drainage; Rs. 20,959 on lighting; Rs. 62,305 on Panchayat Cottages; Rs. 46,614 on school houses; Rs. 1,13,629 on Medical relief; Rs. 1,86,953 on roads and communications and Rs. 2,21,540 on sweeping and preparation of manures. All these sums put together make up a little less than a crore rupees.

The Local Self-Government institute whose office is understood to be on its way to Bombay may find it useful to emulate the efforts of the South, in this field of primarily constructive activity.

THE ANTI-PRIESTCRAFT ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Anti-Priestcraft Association (now the Rationalist Association of India) will be held on Sunday, (29th March), at 6 p.m. at the Students' Brotherhood Hall, Sandhurst Bridge.

G.I.P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

The G.I.P. Railway employees who are either served with the notices of discharge due to retrenchment or reduced in their pay in the name of economy, are requested to call personally in the office of the Union at Poibavdi, Parel for registering their names and other particulars necessary for action.

FRIENDS OF INDIA IN ENGLAND

—:o:—

Their Demand For "Equality"

Mr. Atma S. Kamlani writes:

The object of the Friends of India Association is to create and organise public opinion in Great Britain in favour of India's right to self-determination, and generally to make known the significance of Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent movement as a moral equivalent for war.

Its office-bearers are: President, Mr. Laurence Housman. Joint Secretaries, Messrs. Reginald A. Reynolds and Atma S. Kamlani. Executive Committee: The Secretaries, Messrs. Bertha Bracey, Richenda Payne, Bisheshwar Prasad Sinha.

The Association was formed on August 11th 1930. A brief account of the work undertaken so far as is given below:

A meeting was held on 19th October 1930. A "Friends of India" Conference was held at Youth House, 250, Camden Road, London N.W. 1, 15th November 1930. A demonstration was held in Trafalgar Square expressing sympathy with India's demand for self-determination. On 2nd December 1930 a public meeting was held at the Essex Hall in conjunction with the Catholic Crusade.

In addition to these large meetings a number of smaller meetings have been addressed by various members of the Association in conjunction with other organisations, for instance, Mr. Reynolds has addressed approximately four meetings a week all over the country during the last six months. About 4 samller meetings have been addressed by other members in the London area during the last three months. Two open air meetings were held in the Paddington area during the South Paddington bye-election campaign last October.

INFORMATION BUREAU.

Inquiries regarding India have been answered, though the number of enquirers has been small. "Friends of India" have co-operated with the Indian News Council in producing a fortnightly bulletin called "Indian Events," which is circulated free of charge among 2,000 persons and organisations.

Two lines of action have been sanctioned by the general body and are to be put into effect by the Executive Committee.

(1) To circularise a resolution supporting India's demand for self-determination among various Labour Party organisations, and if possible among certain church and secular organisations working for international peace. The organisations will be urged to pass the resolution at their general meetings and press upon the Government the necessity to seek a solution of the Indian problem on that basis.

INDIAN CARAVAN.

A Caravan well supplied with posters, literature and speakers started in the first week of February on a tour of England and Scotland. More than a hundred towns and cities were visited on the way and the tour lasted about six weeks. The following towns and cities will be visited:

Aylesbury; Birmingham; Stafford; Manchester; Lancaster; Kendal; Carlisle Dumfries; Glasgow; Berwick; Newcastle; Durham; Sheffield; Leicester.

We appeal to all friends of India to put forward a definite effort to bring about a settlement of the Indian problem on a basis of equality and friendship, recognising the right of the Indian people to decide their own destiny.

ACHIEVE HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY FIRST.

—:o:—

A. I. Shia Political Conference Appeals To Mahatma

The Hon. General Secretary of the A. I. Shia Political Conference writes:—

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the A. I. Shia Political Conference a resolution was passed putting on record its satisfaction at the Delhi settlement. The resolution goes on to say:—

The meeting further hopes that the good spirit shown by both the sides will continue and the Congress by co-operating in the next R. T. Conference to be held in India will be able to contribute in the evolution of a constitution for India which may be satisfactory to all parties.

This committee requests Congressmen in general and Mahatma Gandhi in particular to strain every nerve to solve the Hindu Muslim question before the commencement of the next R. T. Conference in a way which may create real unity between them and may also create a real national spirit among Indians. It also appeals to the Muslim community to settle this most important question not in a communal spirit but with a broad national point of view and to accept the system of joint electorate with reservation of seats for the Muslims as the best means to bring about national unity and solidarity.

OBSTACLES TO INDIAN BANKING EXPANSION

(Continued from page 6).

continuance of gross mismanagement, and is the cause of loss and deception for the investing public by placing a premium on "inside information", gossip, and breach of confidence.

THE FRANTIC SEARCH.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that half the business of successful investment to-day in industrial shares consists in getting hold, in one way or another, of private information not available to the general body of shareholders or investors. The honest financier spends his time in getting hold of true information to which he is not entitled, and the less honest in spreading false information for which, under the cover of general darkness, he can obtain credence. Thus the actual proprietors of a concern are frequently at a serious disadvantage with "outsiders" who can obtain access to "inside" information, with the result that they may part with their property for less than its real value, owing to their ignorance of the actual facts. At the same time, the knowledge by the public that there is such a thing as valuable "inside" information often puts them at the mercy of the possessors of the alleged "inside" information which is only intended to deceive, and of market tips which are part of a scheme of manipulation. The newspapers are full of a flood of gossip advice, and suggestion in which items of real and of spurious "inside" information are inextricably confused and intermingled. This scandal is graver than has been admitted hitherto and the only remedy is to be found in compulsory publicity".

A REGRETTABLE SIDE-TRACK.

I propose to deal with the question of the ideal bank balance-sheet at length in a future contribution, but I cannot resist the temptation, in view of the above quotation, to state that instead of advancing along the lines recommended by the Liberal Enquiry Committee, the Indian Government has taken a step recently which is a positive slide-back. According to the original provision of the Form F of the Indian Companies Act, 1931, which indicates the form in which the balance-sheets are to be prepared, it was compulsory for banking institution separately to show the amount of debts which were considered to be doubtful and bad, and then to show against that what provision from profits in the form of a reserve fund had been made. This is one of those items the information on which, according to experts, should be furnished to the shareholders and the depositors of a bank. The amount of bad debts incurred yearly is an excellent guide to the public as to the care and caution exercised by the banks' management in the grant of loans and advances. In spite of all that, a hurried alteration of the form F was announced by an Official Notification under S. 151 of the Companies Act, 1931, following a High Court judgment, without even calling on the commercial or professional bodies interested for their opinion and without submitting the same to the Criticism of the Legislative Assembly. By this notification it is now no longer necessary to disclose this ugly figure of bad debts on the balance-sheet, or the reserves against it. All that need be done is that the auditors should be satisfied that these debts are provided for. This decision is very regrettable. It not only reduces the all-important publicity from the meagre scope provided for by the existing legislation, but at the same time lays the door open for various manipulations which were responsible for the failure of some of our North India banks. The scope provided for by Form F is too tardy and unsatisfactory when judged from the modern standard of thought. It will have to be considerably widened as we shall see a little later.

(To Be Continued.)

25 CENTRES FOR AYURVEDA EXAMINATION.

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(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, March 14.

The Ayurveda Mahamandal and Vidyapeth meetinws were held under the presidentship of Sjt. Jadavaji Trikamji Acharya on Tuesday last when it was unanimously resolved that the Ayurveda Vidyapeetha Examinations should commence from Monday April 6 1931 at 25 different centres: Aimer, Amraoti, Ahmedabad, Indore, Karachi, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Colombo, Gawalior, Jubbulpoor, Delhi Pravaga, Puri, Poona, Bombay, Bankipur, Bikaner Bezwada, Muttra, Madras, Rajahmundry, Lucknow, Lahore, Shimoga and Rikhekesh.

The examinations will be conducted throughout India by superintendents of the Centres.

STATES' SUBJECTS' DEMANDS.

THEIR RIGHTS MUST BE SAFEGUARDED IN FEDERATION SCHEME.

II

The following is the concluding portion of the memorandum .o the Congress Working Committee by the deputation sent to Delhi by the Committee of the Indian State People's Conference:—

So far as the people in the Indian States are concerned, by reason of the untrammelled exercise of autocracy in the states even after the direct assumption of government by the Crown since 1858, i.e. for over nearly 70 years, they have been in the most helpless and abject position of servitude. The Paramount Power does not take any initiative or bring any pressure on the rulers to democratise their administrations. If paramountcy will vest in the Federal government of the future, the people in the Indian States believe that their emancipation would follow soon. For the same reasons for which the Princes fought hard to bring about the division of paramountcy, t.e. for the reasons of self-preservation and self-betterment, the people of the Indian States have to protest against this division of paramountcy. At present all their hopes of advancement are shattered, the possibility of United India has become as remote as ever.

AN AUDACIOUS CLAIM.

The Princes are putting forward a claim that by joining this "attenuated federation" divested of the power of Paramountcy, they have helped the cause of bringing about United India. This claim is not only untenable but simply audacious. The Princes have brought about a permanent division of India into two parts. And in this endeavour they are actuated by their sole anxiety to preserve their autocratic rule intact. But in this they would soon find themselves undeceived. The fears of Paramountcy exist only if the Princes persist in clinging to autocracy. If they determine to rule as constitutional monarchs, if they devlop representative institutions in their states, associate their people with their administration, accept a fixed civil list, establish rule of law, independent judiciary, and independent audit, Paramountcy as observed by Sir William Barton would recede far far into the back-ground. It is therefore out of intensely selfish instincts of preserving their autocratic rule, that they are not prepared to trust the federal government of the future and consent to the delegation of the authority of Paramountcy along with defence and foreign relation to this federal government which would be composed of their own countrymen—"men of the same flesh and blood."

POWERS OF THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

From the details of the structure of this All-India Federation so far adumbrated, it is clear that it will deal only with such subjects as are expressly ceded by the Indian States to the Federation. It shall also have to deal with subjects other than Federal called central subjects which will concern British India as a whole It is not made clear whether the Federal laws are to be operative directly in the States, and whether the administration of these Federal subjects is to be handed over to the Federal Executive. Unless this is so it is not a federation. The fundamental idea of a federation is that the federating units must part with their sovereignty to the federal government so far as some subjects are concerned. And in all these matters the Federal Government must come directly in touch with all the citizens living in all the units of such a Federation. If the Indian Princes urge that they would re-enact in their States as their own laws the Federal laws, passed, about federal subjects, it is no Federation. Similarly if the Princes do not consent to hand over the administration of subjects expressly ceded by them to the Federal Executive, this would not fulfil the essential condition of a Federation. In the case of violation of these laws or in the case of any injury suffered in the administration of these federal laws, the redress can be sought only, in Federal Supreme Court; and this is possible only if the laws are operative directly and the administration is entrusted to the Federal government. If this is not to be so, it would not be a Federation. It will not come directly in touch with the citizens of the State, and such a scheme would never bring about that real union and community of interests which the Federation is intended to develop amongst all its citizens. The Indian States' People therefore insist that so far as federal subjects are concerned, the legislation and the administration must be made directly operative within the limits of the States.

REPRESENTATION ON THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

The most important and the crucial point in this, connection is who are to represent the State in the Houses of Federal Legislature. Are they to be the representatives elected by the people of the States or are they to be the nominees of the Princes? One of the Princes Delegation at R. T. C. is reported to have said that the State representative would not be merely nominees of the Princes but of the governments of the States. But to talk of government as anything distinct from the all-powerful will of are autocratic ruler in an Indian State is sheer camouflage. The government is made and unmade by the sweet will of a Prince and, therefore, those designated as nominated by the governments of the States would be simply the nominees or agents of the Princes and in no sense representatives of the people. If, therefore, the States are to be represented by the nominees of the Princes, autocratic as they are, we strongly protest that it is a complete negation of the basic idea of a Federation viz. the direct contact of the federal government with all the citizens. Secondly federal subjects mean the matters of common concern. The principal complaint during the last decade and more on the part of the States has been that policies pursued and legislation enacted by the British Indian government as regards matters of common concern have been prejudicially affecting the interests of the States' people If it is so, are not the States people the proper persons to represent their grievances and seek redress for the same in the Federal Legislature? The States' people are bearing a large share of British Indian taxation in an indirect manner which goes into the British Indian Exchequer. It is, therefore, those who pay the taxation who much have representation on the Federal Legislature. If the nominees of the Princes are to represent the States, would not such a procedure be unjust and inequitable to the people of the States? It will violate the democratic conon of no taxation without representation. The States' people therefore strongly urge that if their elected representatives are not to sit in the Federal Houses of Legislature, it would be an unfair denial of their legitimate rights and it would be highly detrimental to their interests since the Princes under the form of autocracy, do not and cannot pretend to represent their people.

DANGER TO BRITISH INDIA.

Such a course would be highly dangerous to British Indian interests also. The nominees of the Princes would vote under a mandate of their Rulers and all the evils which the solid Prussian vote brought into existence in the old German constitution of the Bunedssarat would be visible in this constitution. By reason of the division of paramountcy, these Princes would be entirely under the influence of the Viceroy and the irresponsible Bureaucracy. They would always vote as desired by the British Power to advance the British interests. They would be used to frustrate the national aspirations. With one third or with forty p. c. (in case Burma is separated) of the votes of the two Houses of the Legislature captured by the nominees of the Princes, with the weightage claimed by them, with the nominees voting under the mandate of their Rulers, with the innumerable resources at the disposal of the Princes which may be used and with all the intrigue and diplomacy in which the autocratic administrations in the States are greatly adept, and which can be easily resorted to in the two Houses, by the Princes, the influence of this group of the nominees of the Indian Princes would be so powerful and oppressive that it would completely dominate the federal legislature. The making and unmaking of the federal Executive would be entirely under their virtual control and responsible government would be a meaningless farce. The ministry would be responsible not to the British Indian electors but practically to the Princes. This dangerous consequence will follow if the Princes' nominees are to represent the States in the Houses of the Federation. Under the circumstances, this anomlay of peoples' respresentatives for one part and those of the rulers for another constituting the same legislature should not be sanctioned and this part of the scheme, therefore, would hardly commend itself to the British Indian people.

WHY PRINCES INSISTED ON RESPONSIBILITY AT THE CENTRE.

Many people are astonished to learn that the Princes insisted that they would federate only if responsibility is introduced in the centre. They said they would not federate with British India if it is to be under a unitary form of government and if there is to be no responsibility in the centre. If, however, the various limitations of this attenuated or mutilated federation agreed upon are taken into consideration there is nothing surprising and it only shows that the Princes have fully exploited the present situation of public opinion in England so far as the Indian problem of constitutional reform is concerned and have extorted a heavy price for joining this federation. As this central government is never to be vested with the authority of Paramountcy over the Indian States and as this division of Paramountcy gives the Princes the assurance that the federal government would never possess powers to interfere into their autonomy or to check their autocracy, what reason is there for the Princes to feel the slightest apprehension from the central responsible Federal Government? Added to this confidence if the scheme opens possibilities to the Princes through the medium of their own nominees to effectively dominate the federal legislature and control the Executive and even claim a share in the Executive, why should the Princes be not enthusiastic to support the introduction of responsibility in the centre? They are placed decidedly in a most enviable position and invested with powers which they never possessed before and there is absolutely no risk to which they are exposed under this scheme.

PRESENT CONSTITUTION AN ANOMALY

Even Earl Winterton thinks that it is an anomaly. He says in an article contributed to the Fortnightly Review:—

"In the case of the members from the States at first, at any rate, they would have to be selected or nominated by the consultation, no doubt, with such Executive Body as he possesses. That is at least true of the majority of States, though in the case of some of the most advanced, such as Mysore, it might be possible to arrange for indirect election through the agency of the Elected Council. This difficulty is not insurmountable if the Princes as a whole, frankly realise the need of a gradual approach towards internal Self-Government for their States—States' Subjects' Autonomy—as it might be called. If they do not adopt this attitude I must frankly say that I think Parliament may show some hesitation in sanctioning a permanent anomaly. That is to say, the creation of a Legislative Body whose members have equal statutory powers and duties, but who obtain those powers and duties as to two-third ...by direct election from British India, and as to one third through selection by the heads of Indian States and their Executive Councillors."

PRINCES MERELY EXPLOITING SITUATION.

If the princes have such a fascination for responsible government in British India what is it that prevents them from introducing responsible government in their own states? Example is better than precept. Since the declaration of 1917 not a single ruler of an Indian State has ever declared his intention to bring about progressive realisation of responsible government in his own State, following the example of His Majesty's government. The sudden development of this enthusiasm in the Princes Delegation for responsible government excites suspicion about their motives and the explanation given about accounts for this dramatic change. As the scheme has improved their position so immensely, they skilfully and cleverly managed to win the approbation and good-will of their British Indian brethren by supporting their demand for responsibility in the centre. They have thus risen in the estimation of British India delegates and their prestige is enhanced.

The Princes are aware that unless they make common cause with British Indian people in matters of joint concern they are bound to suffer material loss and serious inconveniences. If they had not joined now and if they had shown their willingness to join the Federation at any other subsequent time, they would have been required to come down on their knees, they would have suffered in their prestige, they could not have demanded the inclusion of their nominees in the federal organization. They however, have got all these advantages and the saving grace of having come to the help of British Indian people and saved and promoted the cause of Swarajya in British India. Is there anything heroic in this and what reason there is, to indulge in full some adulation of the Princes because they have exploited the situation? The Princes who claim credit for their "patriotic sacrifices" in condescending to federate with the rest of India, owe it to themselves and their subjects and also to those on whom they are conferring the honour of federation, to give a frank reply to the question of "internal self-government" before they claim any credit for bringing into a being an 'united India.'

The British Indian delegation was anxious for the introduction of responsibility at the centre. They must have been aware of the serious drawback which the admission of the Princes' nominees carried with it. And for a mess of pottage of the introduction of responsibility in the centre, they have consented to admit the nominees of the Princes and did not insist upon the elected representatives of the States' People coming into the federation to represent the States.

So far as the British delegates were concerned, they insisted on a stable element in the constitution of this federation. The State representatives would prevent the constitution from falling under the influence of the extreme wing of politicians in British India. Some regard the nominees of the Princes to give certain conservative weightage to the Federal Union. With paramountcy over the States in their grip the bureaucracy has the confidence that the Princes' nominees would serve the purpose of an official bloc and would be ever ready to advance and support British interests. This is the genesis why the present scheme is supported by the British interests. Whatever be the motives of these groups so far as the Indian States' people are concerned, they refuse to consent to the division of paramountcy and the inclusion of the nominees of the Princes instead of their own elected representative in the federal legistature.

BRITISH INDIA CAN FEDERATE ONLY WITH SELF-GOVERNING STATES.

If the Princes demand that they could federate only with a self-governing British India, why should the British Indian people be willing to associate with units which are autocratic in character? Self-governing India would desire association with self-governing Indian States and not autocratic Indian States. The Modern Review has pointedly remarked: "The Ruler of Patiala said they had made it clear that they could federate only with self-governing British India. The Maharaja ought to remember that British Indian opinion too is that the people of these regions are willing to federate only with self-governing Indian States. These States are not self-governing, where the will of the Rulers is practically the law and the people possess no citizen's right ..... Federated India should certainly be as supreme over the Indian States entering the federation as it will be over British India". Would the British Indian people, therefore, insist that they will only federate with States which are prepared to raise the level of their administration to one prevailing in British India? Constitutional analogy also shows as is apparent in the consiitutions of the United States of America and Modern Mexico, that a uniform type of administration must prevail in all the units of the federation. The necessary condition, therefore, of admitting the States into the Federation must be that they must adopt the form of government prevailing in the British Indian Provinces under the Federation, if they are anxious to join it. Admission into a Federation must be looked upon as a privilege by the Indian Princes and they must be willing to submit to the liability of introducing responsible government in their States similar to that prevailing in the British Indian Provinces under the Federation. Privileges have corresptnding duties and 'noblesse oblige' applies as much to the Indian Princes as to any other people. The people of Indian States, therefore, demand that the Princes must consent to introduce responsible government in their States before they are allowed to join the All-India Federation. We, therefore, appeal to the British Indian people to insist upon this condition being fulfilled so far as the Princes are concerned.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

The question of citizen rights was mooted in the Plenary Session of the Round Table Conference. In the present state of autocratic rule, such a declaration of rights is indispensable and deserves to be incorporated in the Federal Constitution. There seems to be a great misunderstanding about these citizen rights. They consist of liberty of pperson and property, liberty of conscience, freedom of discussion and association, liberty of the press and freedom from high-handed executive actions or what is called "Royal lawlessness" by constitutional writers. These rights are included under what is called 'rule of law' in constitutional law. These are rights which the State permits to be exercised against itself by the citizens and which it asserts to itself against the citizens. These fundamenal rights of citizen will be protected and will be fully enjoyed only when there sovereignty o fthe people. If there is responsible government in any State citizen rights can be enjoyed by the people without any molestation or without any hindrance. Under an autocratic rule, it is impossible to believe that citizen rights can be asserted against the autocratic ruler in his own State. These are elementary principles and we are extremely sorry to find that autocratic State delegates asserted in the plenary session, that such rights were enjoyed by their subjects in their States. This only shows intense ignorance of the implication of a declaration of rights. All these rights can be enforced against the executive government of every State and relief can be given only if there is independent judiciary in a State. Under autocratic rule it is impossible to believe that judiciary can be independent. The essence of the declaration of rights is that every humble citizen must have an opportunity to get redress against any wrong done to him by high-handed executive actions. The judiciary dependent on the sweet will of an autocrat would hardly muster courage to give proper redress against the ruler. The State courts can give redress when one citizen claims rights against another and this pertains to the domain of private law. The declaration of rights is concerned with public law and without sovereignty of the public, rule of law (which means and includes declaration of rights) cannot be established and cannot prosper. Under a federal form of government or under responsible government judiciary is bound to be independent and these rights can be successfully enforced through the federal Supreme Court. Federal government means federal citizenship and unless all the citizens under the federation enjoy the self-same guarantees of citizen-rights it cannot be called a federation in any sense of the word. It is not a matter connected with the internal affairs of any State; it is related to federal citizenship and if the Princes are anxious to join the federation, they must consent to embody the declaration of rights in the federal constitution and these citizen rights must be enjoyed by every citizen living in every unit of the federation. The necessity of incorporating the declaration of rights in the federal constitution is obvious by reason of the fact that violation of these rights in any unit can be redressed through a Federal Supreme Court. Unless this is done the people in Indian States, would never be able to enjoy these rights and the federal citizenship.

STATE PEOPLES' RIGHTS MUST BE GUARANTEED.

If the Princes assert that these or rights are enjoyed by their subjects in their States, assuming though not admitting this to be true, why should the Princes be unwilling to the insertion of this declaration of rights in the Federal Constitution so as to make it applicable to all the citizens in the States. These are the rights which according to civilised and enlightened opinion have been regarded as legitimately belonging to citizens of every State. No question of interference is involved. There is no discretion left to a ruler so long as he poses to be enlightened and benevolent. Hesitation to consent to the declaration fundamental rights tn the part of any ruler would only prove his intense desire to cling to autocratic powers in the State and his unwillingness to raise the status of the people of the State to the position of citizens living under a democratic federal government.

JUDICIARY OF THE STATES.

A suggestion has been made by an eminent British Indian delegate that the judiciary in the States should be linked to the Supreme court and that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court should be extended to the judicial side of the administrations in the States. This was a very wise and sagacious suggestion. So long as autocracy prevails in the states and so long as responsible government is not introduced, this safeguard is absolutely necessary to protect the rights of the States' People. Revisionary powers conferred on the Supreme Federal Court over the judiciary in the States would be a blessing to the people in the States and would confer on them the benefits of independent judiciary, which would never exist in any State under an autocratic form of government. It is amazing to find it being stated on behalf of the Princes that this proposal would be incompatible with the internal sovereignty of the States. We fail to see what earthly connection there is between the decisions of a Supreme Court and the sovereignty of the State. Even at present the highest courts in the States are dispensing justice between man and man in the State without imparing in the slightest degree the sovereignty of those States. In fact as a matter of principle sovereignty delegates its authority in this respect to the judiciary in every State. There can be similar delegation to the Supreme Court by agreement with every ruler if he has only the wish to ensure thorough justice to his people and has genuine and earnest desire to raise the effeciency of his judiciary. Nothing would prevent any ruler from consenting to such a delegation. Even as regards federal subjects the Princes have to surrender a part of their sovereignty to the federal government. In this respect they have only to delegate and not to surrender their sovereignty to the federal supreme court. Dominion practice also confirms the view that although there are supreme courts in the dominions, the jurisdiction of the Privy Council is acquiesced in by the self-governing dominion governments. The Indian Princes can follow the same rule and practice as regards the federal supreme court and this would in no way dimish their internal sovereignty.

REPRESENTATION IN FUTURE DISCUSSIONS.

In conclusion we have to State that ever since the idea of a Round Table Conference was announced by Government, the Indian States' people have been claiming that their representative should be invited to participate in the deliberations of that conference. If all parties and interests in British India were to be given the fullest opportunity to express their views we fail to feel any justification why the seventy millions of the States' People were not permitted to express their views. Further more there has been a radical change in the outlook of this constitutional problem. Since the sitting of the Round Table Conference the question of a Federation has become a live issue and the interests of the people in the Indian States are so intimately connected with the Federation, that they cannot be ignored in framing a constitution of an All-India Federation. It was therefore, absolutely necessary in view of the changed conditions to invite representatives of the Indian States' People. By reason of their absence we find that the vital interests of the States' people are either ignored or rather given up and we seriously apprehend that the people of the States would be placed in a worst predicament. We therefore, earnestly appeal that in future discussions of this problem of settling the constitution for India, the representatives of the States' people should be invited so as to ensure and safeguard the interests of the States' people and to make the constitution acceptable to them.

DEMANDS OF THE STATES' PEOPLE.

So far as the Premier's declaration and the Round Table proposals are concerned, the Indian States' people strongly urge:

(1) That paramountcy should not be divided, and that it should ultimately vest in the central federal government.

(2) That paramountcy may, if thought necessary, be included in the reserved subjects during the transition-period.

(3) That during this transition period, the Princes should so adjust their governments as to establish responsible government in the states and undertake to bring about progressive realisation of the same.

(4) That the states should be admitted into the federation only on condition that the standard of government in them is of the same type as prevailing in those of British Indian units.

(5) That this condition alone will approximate the states to the British Indian Provinces and would accelerate the growth of united India; that this condition alone would enlarge the number of federal subjects and consequently diminish the number of central subjects and this process alone will conduce to the full development of a real All-India federation.

(6) That the states should be represented in the federation only through the elected representatives of the people and that the nominees of the Princes should on no account be permitted to sit in any Houses of Federal Legislature.

(7) That federal laws relating to federal subjects must directly be operating in the states and that administration of federal subjects must be entrusted to the federal executive and that any violation of federal laws or any vageries in the administration of federal subjects committed within the limits of Indian states must be cognisable by the federal supreme court.

(8) That until responsible government is established in the states and until independent judiciary comes into existence and until rule of law prevails in the states, the judiciary in the states must be linked to the federal supreme court.

(9) That the declaration of fundamental rights of the people must be embodied in the federal constitution and these rights must be guaranteed to the States' people and the infringement of the same must be cognisable by the federal supreme court.

(10) That the People of the States must be enabled to send their representatives to participate in the future conferences convened for shaping Indian constitution.

It is only on these conditions that the scheme of an All-India federation will be acceptable to the people in the Indian States. We earnestly appeal to our brethren in British India to support these demands and to use their pressure to secure such modifications in the present scheme as are necessary to satisfy these demands. We believe that the demands of the Indian States' People are intended to bring about prosperous United India and to ensure a constitution which will embrace a real substance of independence both for Indian India and British India. We, therefore, hope that the following most significant words of the late lamented and universally revered patriot Pandit Motilal Nehru will not be lost upon the members of the Working Committee while considering the Swaraj scheme and that the inherent rightousness of the demand of the States' People would be appreciated and sympathatically supported by them.

"In the states as they are at present constituted, the only rule of law is the will of the Princes..... Is it conclevable that the people of these states, fired by the same ambitions and aspirations as the people in British India, will quietly submit to such a rule for any length of time, or that the people in British India, having the closest ties of family, race and religion with them, will acquiesce in their brethren on the other side of an imaginery line being governed by little autocrats, while they themselves enjoy some kind of responsible Government?"

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EQUALITY OF TRADING RIGHTS IN INDIA.

Capitulation And Extra-Territorial Rights In A New Form.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

Mr. G. L. Mehta delivered a lecture at the Bengal Economic Society on Thursday the 13th on "Equality of Trading Rights in India." Dr. Pramathnath Bannerjee presided.

Mr. Mehta dealt at the outset with the origin and history of this demand from 1923 till now and characterised this demand as only a new form of the old demand for safeguards against discriminatory legislation. He showed how the Statutory Commission, despite its composition, was unable to devise a formula to be embodied in the constitution for preventing discriminatory legislation. He then dealt with the various implications of Clause 14 of the Minorities Sub-committee of the Round Table Conference. "In the first place, not unfair or unwarranted but any part of discrimination in the matter of trading rights alone is ruled out", he said "Racial discrimination against Indians in the matter of jury-trial or other privileges or preferential treatment in jails or railways is to continue. Such a safeguard cannot be limited to commerce or trade only and applied only in the interests of Europeans. Secondly, no sort of discrimination is to be permitted in the sphere of trade even if such discrimination is a means to establishing the paramountcy of Indian interests and is required in national interests" For what constitutes discrimination will depend on how we define "right." "If these rights are themselves privileges based on discrimination against Indians in the past and at present, they have no moral justification," and if these rights are claimed on a basis of equality with Indian fellow-subjects, what is the "raison d'etre" of demanding special prerogatives in criminal trials? You cannot be fellow-citizens in one case and a superior race in the other." In the second place, Mr. Mehta continued it is noteworthy that the Agreement is not restricted to companies or firms registered in India. There are about 821 companies with paid-up capital aggregating £568,068-72 registered elsewhere than in India but working in British India. Even the demand of some of the Indian Delegates that in certain key-industries, the Government must be left the right to discriminate has been ignored. The Government of India themselves have acknoledged and acted upon the principle of discrimination in giving State-aid to industries in such cases as protection to Steel Industry or licensing Radio-Telegraph Company or subsidising civic aviation. The External Capital Committee also recommended the imposition of such stipulations to safeguard Indian interests. It is conceivable that such stipulations would be impossible under the terms of the London Agreement.

MEANING OF FISCAL AUTONOMY.

Mr. Mehta then proceeded to deal with the objection to economic discrimination against non-Indian industries established in his country. If it is found, that in certain spheres of economic activity, the non-Indian interests have been established through discrimination against Indian interests then to that extent the claim for perpetuation of vested interests is weakened. It is often only an accident that such industries happen to be located in India because otherwise they are alien in every other sense of the term. The central aim of tariffs is protection of national industries and if this object is frustrated as in the case of the match industry by foreigners coming and establishing themselves within the tariff walls of the country, it is the duty of the State to safeguard national enterprises from unfair competition. The speaker quoted Sir William Clark, late Commerce Member of the Government of India, who deprecated the taking of any measures which might mean that "the manufacturer who now competes with you from distance would transfer his activities to India and compete with you within your boundaries." Fiscal autonomy is not merely the right to impose tariffs but the most unfettered right to regulate trade, tariffs and transport in national interests and the power to legislate and tax so as to treat differentially industries owned and managed by Indians and non-Indians.

EXAMPLE OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

All countries have the right to discriminate or differentiate between nationals and non-nationals and to reserve certain domestic spheres of trade for nationals, Mr. Mehta proceeded. It is the policy of nations generally to reserve for their own citizens certain rights and privileges which for one reason or another are not extended to aliens. Discriminatory treatment in favour of a country's own nationals is universally recognised as legitimate in international law and usuage and is practised in various spheres such as acquisition and possession of the soil, practice of certain professions and trades, mineral rights, coastal and inland shipping, etc. The speaker gave numerous isntances of such discrimination not only in foreign countries but within the British Empire where Dominions can and do exercise discrimination against other members of the Commonwealth. He then dwelt on the constitutional aspect of the question and pointed out that the British commercial community claimed their rights sometimes as a minority community, sometimes owing to their race and stake and their past services and sometimes as feloow-citizens of the Empire. "It is obvious", said Mr. Mehta, "that the special rights enjoyed by Britishers in this country are due not to their being a minority community at all but to their racial affinities with the governing caste". Mr. Mehta compared the proposed guarantees to the capitulations and extra-territorial rights prevalent in Egypt, China, Turkey etc., and held that such capitulations would be derogatory to national dignity and operate as restriction on the administrative sovereignty of the Indian constitution. Lastly, he dealt with the issues of nationality involved in this question. Were such statutory guarantees made a condition of the grant of Diminion Status or full responsibility in the case of the other parts of the Empire? The speaker then dealt with the question of common citizenship of the Empire and showed that it was a myth. Repatriation which is the real aim of the South African Government is, he said, discrimination, confiscation and expropriation in the worst sense of the term but imperial fellow-feeling has not prevented it. Strictly from the constitutional view-point, the Dominions are developing their own nationalities as shown by Canada and South Africa while the constitution of the Irish Free State has constituted a distinct Irish citizenship and it draws no distinction between British subjects and aliens. The speaker then discussed the Report of the Conference on Dominion Legislation and Merchant Shipping Legislation and suggested that, despite their common allegiance to the Crown, the Dominions are separate juristic entities. In the end, he urged the establishment of a distinct Indian citizenship on the lines suggested at the All-Parties National Convention held in December 1928.

RELEASE OF C. P. POLITICAL PRISONERS DEMANDED.

Warning To Government.

KHANDWA C. P. Mar. 14.

Mr. M. L. Chaturvedi, who was released at Jubbulpore on the 9th instant, arrived at Khandwa yesterday afternoon. He was accorded a hearty reception and was honoured at a public meeting held in the evening in the Gandhi Chowk, under the Presidentship of Mr. S. M. Agarker. Mr. Chaturvedi, in his speech laid stress on the complete observance of the terms of the Delhi settlement, but warned the C. P. Government that the Hindi C. P. Provincial Congress Committee will be obliged to reconsider their decision to stop Civil Disobedience campaign, if the Government did not release Mr. Durga Shanker Mehta of Seoni and Mr. Biharilall Patel of Betul, who it is understood are not released as yet and are kept in jail in connection with the Betul Forest Satyagraha.

Mr. S. M. Agarker, Dictator, War Council in his speech announced the formal dessolution of the Khandwa War Council and mentioned special services of Mr. Raichand Nagda, Doctor Jagannath Mahodaya and others who had worked day and night to help the War Council in bringing its programme to a successful end.

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PRINCIPLES & PRACTICE OF DYEING.

By Prof. R. C. ROY CHOWDHURY, Head of the Dyeing Department, Jagannath College, Dacca, is just out. Price Rs. 4. To be had of the Dacca Chemical Stores, 14, Banglabazar, Dacca (Bengal). The book contains Chemical Technology of the textile fibres upto-date methods of dyeing and bleaching of cotton, jute, silk, artificial silk, wool and unions. It gives the practical, workable commercial methods of Dyeing and Bleaching and the principles underlying them. This is an excellent handbook for the Dyeing Masters and a help book for the learners.

INCREASE IN SUBURBAN RY. FARES

Costly And Top-Heavy Administration

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S EMPHATIC PROTEST.

The Secretary, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has addressed the following communication to the Agents of the B. B. C. I. and G. I. P. Railways on the subject of the Increase of Suburban Railway Fares:

The recent announcement that the Suburban Railway fares are to be increased with effect from the 1st of April 1931, on the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railways owing to the serious financial position, has come as a rude shock to those who live in the suburbs. The increase is to be 10 p. c. upto 10 miles, 20 p.c. for distances from 11 to 20 miles and 30 p. c. on distances of 21 miles and over; This is certainly not a "reasonable increase", assuming there was justification for increase of fares.

WHAT THE PUBLIC WERE TOLD.

It is to be highly regretted that the Railway authorities should have found it necessary to announce the proposed increase and thus to put a fresh and substantial burden on those who hold suburban season-tickets and have to travel on these sections. The public were told when the electrification of these lines was undertaken that it would reduce the cost of transportation and that it might become possible later on to lower the fares. It was also given out that a cheaper, better and faster suburban service would enable many to go and stay out of Bombay proper, thus reducing the congestion in the city of Bombay. The B. B. & C. I. Railway went, it is known, even to the length of encouraging people to go and stay in the suburbs by means of attractive illustrated advertisement. Enthusiasts were not wanting even to proclaim that Poona would in the near future be something like "a suburb of Bombay", when the first electric train ran between Poona and Bombay:

ALL THE BAD FEATURES OF BRITISH RULE.

Not only have most of these expected benefits not accrued from the electrification carried out at such a heavy cost but the fares are now actually to go up and that at a time when there is severe economic distress all round! It would be pertinant to point out in this connection that the working of the Indian Railway system is costly and top-heavy, whether the Railway concerned is a State or a Company managed Railway. It has faithfully reproduced all the bad aspects of the British administration in this country without any of its saving features!

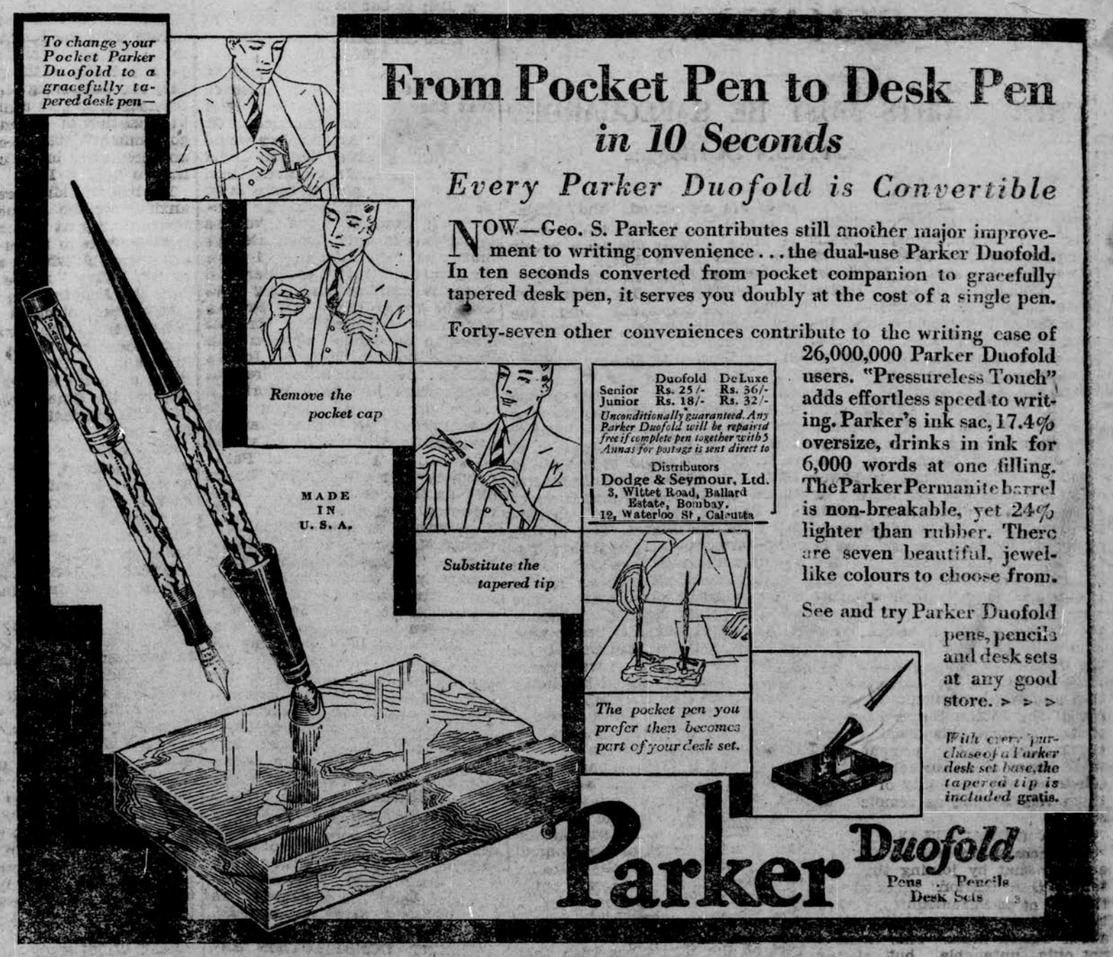
The B. B. & C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways undertook and carried out two costly projects, the utility of which to say the least, is yet to be proved. The B. B. & C. I. Railway could very well have postponed the construction of the Bombay Central, and the G. I. P. Railway could also have bought cheap Hydro-electric power, instead of building a tremendous Power-house of its own at a huge cost:

ECONOMY THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

The Committee of this Chamber have to submit that the two Railways could have, for the most part, overcome their financial difficulties by having recourse to a rigorous reernichment. They could have very well reduced throughout the pay of the innumerable Railway officers in all branches of administration, who are drawing more than Rs. 250 per mensem by 10 to 20 p. c. on a graduated scale. The management of the Canadian-Pacific Railway is, it is known, less costly than that of the G. I. P. Railway. The Railways could have further reduced to reasonable limits the very large number of local trains, such as those, for example, running between Kurla and Bombay and thus have effected economy. The Committee submit that it could have been possible to do this judiciously without any appreciable hardship to the travelling public.

The Committee, therefore, enter their strong protest against this increase in the suburban fares and they consider it to be totally unjustifiable in view of what is said above.

They have further to state that both the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways seem to forget that they are running "monopoly public utility services" and that they are under no circumstances justified in taking undue advantage of their position in the way they have done to-day. It is hoped this increase proves only temporary and that the assured benefits may accrue to the public at no distant date.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MADE IN U. S. A.
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INDIA'S IMPORTS OF RAYON

Japan's Success

Year by year India imports less and less fabric containing rayon, and the shrinkage, though not considerable over the last three years is steady state "Manchester Guardian Commercial". At the same time European manufacturers are obtaining less and less of the trade which remains, whereas one country is quietly seizing the bulk of the business.

The culprit is, of course, Japan, who now holds two-third of the total trade in rayon mixtures, whereas in 1929 she held considerably less than half and in 1928 less than 5 per cent. The following table shows India's imports from her chief suppliers in the last three years:—

INDIAN IMPORTS OF RAYON AND COTTON FABRICS.
(000's omitted.)
Nine month ended Dec. 31.

From	1930 Yds.	1929 Yds.	1928 Yds.
Japan	21,952	14,001	1,612
Italy	4,257	8 125	14,114
Switzerland	2,648	3,806	4,633
Britain	2,140	5,448	10,635
Total	32,809	35,191	37,877

A new classification in the Indian import returns throws some light on Japan's sucess in India. Since September, 1930, Indian imports of rayon materials have been subdivided into two groups, all-rayon fabrics and cotton and rayon mixtures, and the following table gives Indian imports under the two heading during the four months ended December, 1930:—

FOUR MONTHS SEPTEMBER 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1930.
(000's omitted.)

	All-Rayon fabrics Yds.	Mixtures only. Yds.
From Japan	6,791	367
„ Italy	81	949
„ Britain	39	447
„ Austria	4	107
„ Switzerland	4	292
„ Germany	3	65
„ Belgium	1	45
Total	7,102	2,312

JAPAN'S SUCCESS.

Two things are clearly brought out in the table. The one is that Japan's success in India is largely on account of 100 per cent rayon fabrics and the other that she virtually controls the market in such goods. Her success does not appear to be achieed on price grounds, for a glance at values given in the returns shows that Japanese all-rayon fabrics are dearer than those of any other country.

The following table shows Indian imports of rayon yarn during the last three years:—

INDIAN IMPORTS OF RAYON YARN.
(000's omitted.)
Nine months ended Dec. 31.

	1930 lb.	1929 lb.	1928 lb.
From Italy	2.527	2.645	2.148
„ Britain	803	1,129	1,344
„ Holland	449	332	576
„ Germany	208	341	382
„ France	82	625	235
„ Switzerland	36	346	226
Total	4,334	5,671	5,287

Holland is the only supplier who actually increased her trade. It is worth nothing that Italy only maintained her position by severe price-cutting.

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Sterling Silver Rs. 30
Rolled Gold Rs. 38
Ask for FREE Catalogue
West End Watch Co
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

CASTER SEED CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Forecast Report on the Castor Seed Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the Season 1930-31:—

On an average of the five years ending 1928-29, the area under castor seed in the British Territory, included in this forecast, has represented some 4.9 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 1st Feb. 1931.)

AREA.

The total reported and estimated area stands as shown below:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Indian States. Acres.
Bombay Presidency (Proepr)	49,488	42,510
Sind	288	Nil.
Total	49,776	42510

Grand Total 92,286 Acres.

The total area in the British Districts represents a decrease of 25.2 per cent. and 36.0 per cent. respectively below the final revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding five years. The area shows a general decline in all the Divisions of the Presidency due to unsuitability of sowing rains. In Sind, a very considerable decrease in area in Thar Parkar, which is the only district in the Province where castor seed is sown to any appreciable extent, is reported to be due to unfavourable monsoon.

SEASON.

In North Gujarat the "kharif" crop has done well, on the whole, although it suffered slightly in places from the "katra" disease and deficiency of rains. The "rabi" crop in the Division, however, is reported to have sucered considerably from deficiency or absence of late rains and is expected to yield much below the normal. In the other areas of the Presidency, viz., South Gujarat, Deccan and Karnatak both the early and late varieties of the crop have done fairly well, on the whole, although the yield is likely to fall below normal due to deficiency of rains in August and again from November onwards. In Sind, the Collector. Thar Parkar, reports the season as being unfavourable to the crop which, in consequence, is in a bad condition.

OUTTURN.

In view of the seasonal factors detailed above, the crop in Gujarat is estimated to yield between sixty-five and seventy per cent. of the normal except in the normal except in the Ahmedabad District where its outturn may come up to only about 45 per cent. of the normal. In the other areas of the Presidency, the yield is expected to fall between 65 and 80 per cent. of the normal except in the Dharwar District of the Karnatak where it may come to only about 55 per cent. of the normal. In Sind, the condition of the crop in the Thar Parkar District, which is the only district growing the crop to any appreciable extent, is reported to be bad and here the Collector thinks that the outturn may come to only about 25 per cent. of the nromal.

The total estimated outturn works out as shown below:—

	British Districts. Tons.	Indian States. Tons.
Bombay Presidency (Proper)	6,408	6,570
Sind	16	...
Total	6,419	6,570

Grand Total 12,989 Tons.

So far as the British Districts are concerned this outturn means a decrease of 21.9 per cent. below the final revised outturn of the last year.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
[illegible]an			
[illegible]jaru	10500	....	@24Mar.
*Hankow ,,	4104	15 Mar.	25 Mar.
*Tokiwa ,,	6972	18 Mar.	31 Mar.
*Tsushima,	6754	29 Mar.	2 April
Haruna ,,	10500	....	7 April
xKaga ,,	5860	30 Mar.	12 ,,
Katori ,,	10000	....	@21 ,,
*Genoa ,,	6785	15 April	28 April

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Mar.	4 April
Suwa ,,	11000	2 April	19 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru	22000	1 April	7 April
Shinyo ,,	22000	14 April	21 April

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Steamer	Arrival	Departure
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Shingo Maru	12th ,,	20th ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	14th ,,	25th ,,
Sumatra Maru ..	27th ,,	5th April
Hamburg Maru ..	9th April	21st ,,

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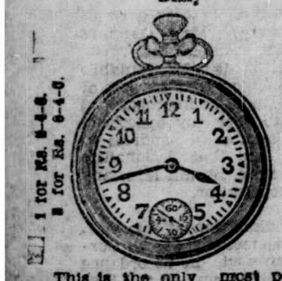

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Post Hatkhola, CALCUTTA.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Dull And Featureless

U. S. A, MILLS CONSUMPTION,

Bombay, March 16.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was quiet and featureless with a limited turnover of busness. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 6 points. There is absence of any speculative activity and now even spinners are not inclined to take more interest. The market closed irregular at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 10.75.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 5 points. Spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 6 points at 10.41C.

In the absence of any buying, scattered selling resulted in a decline of 10 to 6 points. The statistical situation is bearish. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 5.87 and sales amounted 4,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures declined 9 points with May 4.60 and July 4.69.

Egyptian cotton market was quiet. Sakel futures declined 11 to 12 points and Uppers 6 points. The Alexandria market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points.

U. S. A. mills consumption for February was 434,000 bales against 454,000 bales in last January. The consumption figures for February in past seasons compare as under:—

Seasons	Bales.
1930-31	434000
1929-30	495000
1928-29	598000
1927-28	575000
1926-27	590000

DELAY IN FARM WORK.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:—

Market continues uninteresting and Co-operatives are reported to be supporting the prices around present level and selling May Contracts only on bulges. Co-operatives have taken up so far about 1,64,000 bales tenders in March Contracts and trade demand continues on all breaks. American mills consumption during February shows gradual improvement in daily takings of over 20,000 bales per day against 19,000 bales during January and with the increase in the unfulfilled drygoods orders of 23 per cent. this consumption is likely to be maintained. The Farm Board's operations are very difficult to understand but last year from 27th Feb., July N. Y. was depressed from 15.77 to 14.29c. on 15th March but was then forced up to 16.63c. by 3rd April; this in spite of active propaganda work regarding acreage and with holding of about 15 lacs Spot Cotton. Though Fossicks Bureau estimate the present cost of production at 11c., the New Orleans Spot price is at 10.41c., and the farmers in the interior get about 9 Cents per lb. for their unginned cotton.

With regard to new crop, less favourable weather is reported causing some delay in farm work. Garside reports that present conditions point to heavy weevil damage in South Texas unless an unusually early and dry Summer is experienced.

BROACH AT RS. 200 NOT DEAR.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee state: The setback anticipated in our previous Review has materialised. With the statistical position of Indian cotton so strong, we feel that our cotton at Rs. 200 is not dear. The recent decline has considerably improved the technical position. The Co-operatives, who had been selling, were, according to a recent telegram, thereafter reported to be buyers at the lower level! It is possible the decline here may go some what further, but we favour purchases round Rs. 200 averaging them on further decline.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May highest 10.85 (11-31 a.m.) lowest 10.79 (at the opening).

NEW YORK COTTON REVIEW.

The market declined on liquidation and Southern and local selling, with reactionary sentiment strengthened by statements of the Farm Board regarding prospects of less reduction in acreage than is desired. Reports of a slackening domestic demand for cotton goods together with easier Liverpool and Alexandria were contributing factors. Less favourable weather has caused some delay in Farm work. A private report says that present conditions point to heavy weevil damage in South Texas unless an unusually early and dry summer is experienced. Co-operatives are stopping 60 per cent. March notices here amounting so far to about 154,000 bales and are also credited with selling May rather freely on bulges, but are giving support on the declines. General speculative interest is restricted pending further developments of crop and business prospects.—Reuter.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

12 Noon: (New York Cables):—Textiles continue fairly active, prices steady. Market meeting better support, looks like trading affair pending crop developments.

Reuter's Cable: (New York, 14th)—New York market was dull and featureless, with traders adopting a waiting attitude.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.79; Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 201 equal to 4.57; Difference 122 points equal to Rs. 54.

New York May (Close) 10.83 equal to 5.41; Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 201 equal to 4.57; Difference 84 points equal to Rs. 37.

Liverpool-New York:

(At N. Y. close and L'pool due) May 75, Oct. 60 (American points)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables from the Liverpool friends, dated 14th March:—

Hornsby:—"New York cables trade co-operatives bought."

Stubbs:—"Market uncertain and inclined to be erratic; no special reason further decline of consequence; expect fluctuations."

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, March 13. Corresponding.

	Season to-day	this week	Season 1929/30	week 1929/30	
Total in sight (Excluding linters) ..	11881	152	12599	104	bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (Excluding linters) ..	3574	98	4725	110	,,
Exports from U. S. ports ..	5307	157	5637	80	,,
Of which to Japan ..	839	63	811	6	,,
Of which to China ..	268	6	162	10	,,
Of which to G. B. ..	911	11	1416	17	,,
Of which to Germany ..	1359	28	1488	14	,,
Stock at New York ..	——	229	——	95	,,
Stock at U. S. ports ..	——	3922	——	2005	,,
Stock at U. S. interior towns ..	——	1421	——	1229	,,
World's Visible Supply ..	——	10310	——	——	,,
Of which American cotton ..	——	7679	——	——	,,
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters) ..	7291	185	9312	251	,,
Receipts at U. S. ports ..	3147	123	7763	48	,,

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

LIVERPOOL, Mach 13. Corresponding.

	Season To-day	This week	Season 1929/30	Week 1929/30	
Total Imports, ..	1607	49	2062	44	bales.
East Indian Imports, ..	205	1	187	7	,,
Total Exports, ..	61	1	63	nil	,,
East Indian Exports, ..	19	nil.	17	1	,,
Total Forwarded, ..	1233	43	1823	61	,,
East Indian forwarded ..	141	8	159	12	,,
Total Stock, ..	——	1136	——	1011	,,
East Indian Stock, ..	——	65	——	61	,,
Total Sales, ..	——	34700	——	31720	,,
East Indian Sales, ..	——	1	——	2	,,

N.B.—All figures are in thosands, except Total Sales, which are given in full.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

SCATTERED SELLING BY JOBBERS.

Healthy Undertone

Bombay, Mar. 16.

The share market ruled quiet with scattered selling pressure by jocers Prices of mill shares opened steady but before the close there was established a decline of about Rs. 2/8 to Rs. 7/- The market closed at 2 p.m. and the undertone is healthy.

The following extract from Messrs Forbes and Lund's. Report will be found interesting:—

By an increase in revenue duties, which we forecast some weeks ago, cotton mills have received additional protection to that granted a year ago, to the extent of 5 per cent on goods selling at over As. 14 per lb. This, together with the Viceroy-Gandhi pact, has given an impetus to cotton mill shares in which there has been general activity. We give below prices of the more active shares on the 28th February and the 13th March:—

	28th Feb. 1931	13th Mar. 1931.	13th May 1930.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Dyeing	662/8	715/-	837/8
Century	250/-	270/-	322/8
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	127/8	155/-	192/8
Fazulbhoy	367/8	417/8	535/-
Kohinoor	135/-	150/-	192/8
Nagpore	360/-	382/8	500/-
New Great	160/-	175/-	235/-
Pearl	232/8	255/-	295/-
Svadeshi	275/-	292/8	402/8

We have also quoted prices ruling last year when they had fully responded to the measure of protection then granted.

The position of the industry is very much better to-day than it has been for many years and it will therefore be seen from the above quotations that there is substantial room for further improvement.

So far activity has been confined to speculators—professional and otherwise—and, until the actual investor is attracted to the market, upward movements must be followed by reactions on profit taking. The market has also to contend with batches of poor reports for the year 1930 and, when these are out of the way, prices should move to a definitely higher level in anticipation of better reports to come. Most mills should have shown a profit for 1930, had it not been for the necessity of writing down stocks, although in few reports so far issued have we seen this necessity mentioned as an excuse for the loss disclosed. Fortunately for the share market no other report to be issued can be conceivably as bad as that of the "E. D. Sassoon United" which shows a loss of Rs. 17 lacs before depreciation and, on a balance sheet figure of over Rs. 4 crores, has a bank balance nil, cash at mills Rs. 4035/- and loans from agents Rs. 1.55 crores two years after its capital reduction scheme. At Annas 7 the shares are over valued.

Holders should decide to cut their loss and invest in a mill share with early prospects of a dividend.

Various reports are in circulation regarding the negotiations for the amalgamation of, perhaps amongst others, the following mills:—

Bombay Dyeing.
Century.
Svadeshi.
Colaba.
New Great.
New City.
Tata Mill.

The market price of the shares of these companies will be governed by the final result of these negotiations and, if brought to a definite conclusion, by the terms offered to each individual mill joining the amalgamation.

We advise holders to take advantage of any rise which may follow the announcement of any definite scheme to sell as, so far as the share market is concerned, speculative interest in the shares of the amalgamated concer ned, spec ulati the ar the the cerns should gradually diminish and interest should be diverted to the shares of independent mills outside the combine.

The increase in the general level of revenue duties is of direct benefit to the cement industry and shares in this section of the local market have been in renewed request a pleasing feature being the steady buying on investment account. These prices are well below the highest rates touched last year and there appears to be scope for further appreciation.

With the prospect of the majority of local cotton mills working double shift in the near future the shares of the three Hydro concerns supplying power to Bombay have been in quiet demand.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Mar. 16.

Bombay Dyeing 717, 14, 15, 11,
Century 268, 66;
Colaba 111; 9-6;
Crescent 81;
Fazul 417; 11;
Indore 367; 66;
Madhowji N. 30;
Nagpur 381,77;
New Great 175 70; 71;
Pearl 254: 51;
Simplex 75; 73-2;
Swadeshi 292, 88, 90, 88,
Burma 468; 61; 63; 61; 63;
Hydro 111, 10-10;
Tram 120-10; 20;
Deff. 285;
Ord. 25-4; 2; 24-14; 25;
Bundi 14-12; 14;
Indian 190; 87;
Katni Ord. 163;
Alcock 168 N.

MILLS.

Bombay, March 16.

100 Ahm. Advance	204-6
50 Apollo	2-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-8
500 Bombay Cotton	711-4
250 Bombay Dyeing	716-14
250 Bradbury P.	180
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	266-14
500 Central India P	446-4
100 Central India	377-8
100 Colaba	109-6
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	81-4
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	525
200 E D Sassoon	45
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-7-6
100 Elphinstone P	20
100 Elphinstone	4-12
250 Fazulbhoy	411-4
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Patit	170
100 Gokak	131-4
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	366-4
100 Jamshed Pref	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-12
100 Khatau	111-4
100 Kohinoor	151-4
250 Laxmi	1040-0
100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	878
1000 Manekji Petit	775
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	330
50 Mysore	125-0
200 New Great P.	125-0
200 New Great	171-4
100 New City	66-4
250 Pabani	150
250 Pearl	251-4
100 Phoenix	305-0
10 Premier	1.0-0
100 Shapurji	7-8
1000 Sholapur	1435
250 Simplex	73-2
100 Swan	90
100 Swadeshi	288-12
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	35
500 Vishnu P.	567-8
500 Vishnu	1500
1000 Western	700
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	68-4XD
50-25 Central	14-8
£10-5 Eastern	73
500 Imperial	1067-8
500-125 Imperial Con'r.	267-8
100-50 India	84-8
5 Union	3-3-8
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	14-14
70 Gwalior	66-8
250 India	187-8
100 Katni 1st P	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	103
40 Katni Df.	625-0
100 Katni	163-12
10 Punjab P	9-14
10 Punjab	8-8
100 Shahabad	151-4
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	3-0
15 Jupiter	7-1
15 New India	18-2
200-100 Oriental	1,605
10 Vulcan	5-8
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	117-8
1000 Andhra Val. P.	966-4
1000 Andhra Val.	608-12
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-8
50 Bombay Tram	120-0
100 Tata Hydro P.	105-4
100 Tata Hydro	110-10
1000 Tata Power P.	1070
1000 Tata Power	475-0
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	770
100 Amritsar Patti	118
100 Central Province	83-0
100 Dho Baramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	58-8
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	645-xd
MINING	
10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	14-6
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-4
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	46
30 Tata Steel D.	285
75 Tata Steel	25-0
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	168-12
250 Bom. Steam P	198-12
250 Bom. Steam	183-12
50 Bom. Telephone	43-12
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	462-8
50 Bom. Burma New	171-4
100 Indian Bleaching	145
15 Scindia	8-2-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	63-8-0
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8 days' trial Rs. 2/8.

DR. KUSUMGAR (Homoeopath),
221, Kalbadevi Rd., BOMBAY.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

BOMBAY, March 16.

Following quiet but steady advices from American Exchanges, our market opened with Broach A/M. delivery at Rs. 203/4 and declined to Rs. 201/12 on selling by Bazaar operators. At this level the selling orders were executed and increased support from Bull operators resulted in a steady improvement in prices to Rs. 204/4. At the present level of prices the market is showing steady undertone but the near future of the market entirely depends upon the action of option dealers. There is a fairly large amount of "Put" and "Call" interest open and operators have adopted a cautions attitude. Demand for staple cotton continues fairly active and up-country markets' prices have not responded to the weakness known by forward market. Considerable long interest is liquidated and the technical situation of the market is healthy. Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 to 3 points, but opening cables were firm at a rise of 7 points. This firmness was reflected on the local market and prices advanced to Rs. 205/4.

At this level there was increased selling pressure and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	203
Broach J/M.	209/8
Oomra March	177
Oomra May	174/8
Bengal March	156/8
Bengal May	155/0

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, March 16.

	To-day	Total.
Fine M. G. Oomra	900	1,900
F. G. M. G. Bengal	200	4,200

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 16.

March	150.10	+2-10
June	142.50	+1-80
Sept.	139.90	+1-60

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 16.

75 Motiram Vaghji Barwaha 176.
16 Motiram Vaghji Manayadar 170.
50 Motiram Vaghji Jinja 314.
17 Motiram Vaghji Patadi 160.
200 Bussan & Co. Kundla 168 1/2.
101 Bombay & Co. Nimbahera 169.
51 P. R. Vakharia Nimbahera 168.
58 A Damodar Ganjdundwara 158.
200 P. Crystal Co. Broach 212 1/2.
120 A Damodar Botad—12 off.
117 Japan T. Co. Khamgaon 179.
102 Kotak & Co. Veraval 179 1/2
100 Bombay & Co. Malkapur 171.

THE SEEDS' TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 16.

Castorseeds delivery May Opening Rs. 32/13. Highest Rs. 33/6/6. Lowest Rs. 32/11. Closing Rs. 33/-.

Groundnut Seeds delivery May Opening Rs. 32/12. Highest Rs. 33/8. Lowest Rs. 32/11. Closing Rs. 33/1.

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BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1931

SJT. SUBHAS BOSE REACHES BOMBAY

—:o:—

Receives Salute Of Congress Volunteers

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose also arrived from Calcuttta in Bombay on Monday morning. He was received at the Victoria Terminus by Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the local Congress Committee and other office-bearers and Congress volunteers. Immediately on his arrival Sjt. Bose paid a visit to the Congress House where he received the salute of the Congress volunteers. Later he visited the Congress Free Hospital and Emergency Free Hospital and paid tributes to the useful work that was being done by these institutions.

"MOST WONDERFUL INSTITUTION

He made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

"A most does wonderful institution which credit not only to the Bombay Congress Committee; but to the Bombay Public as well.

I had heard so much about it, that it was a very great pleasure to be able to come and see with my own eyes the splendid selfless work that is done here.

All honour to those who are responsible for making the Congress Free Hospital what it is."

—:o:—

Subhas Bose And Truce

FIGHT NOT YET OVER

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 15.

Babu Subash Chandra Bose passed Nagpur to-day 'en-route' to Bombay. Addressing a large gathering at the station Mr. Bose said he had decided to seal his lips about the truce unless he has seen Mahatma Gandhi and discussed matters. All that I can say is our fight is not yet over. There are signs that it may have to be resumed with doubled vigour. No one can say what fate the Round Table Conference may meet with. The decision not to hold the next session of the Conference in India is an indication of the stiffening attitude of the Government we have been asked by the Working Committee to discontinue our activities and as obedient and loyal soldiers, loyal to the Congress let us be in readiness so that when our leader says march we shall be prepared to resume the fight. Our goal is Complete Independence and nothing short of that. By Independence I do not mean Dominion Status. I mean severing British connection. Our fight cannot be given up until that goal is achieved. I, therefore, appeal to you to be in readiness. Another important point which affects your mind is the detention of General Avari not in jail, but in a lunatic asylum. If Avari is to be treated as a lunatic everyone of us is a lunatic as we are intoxicated with freedom's desire I hope better sense will prevail on the local Government and they will see their way to release General Avari who is on hunger-strike for the last 46 days."

Continuing Mr. Bose said that the part played by our sisters and mothers' in the National Struggle was a fitting reply to Miss Mayo. He hoped that they would continue their activities when the fight was resumed.

SETH JAMSHEDJI P. MISTRY ENGINEERING LIBRARY

The Hon. General Secretary of the N. E. D. Engineering College, Parsi Union, Karachi, writes:—

"A Union for the Parsee students of the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, was started in the year 1928, and side by side a library was also opened to help them in their technical education. Towards the Library Fund the donations of Rs. 625 were received during the year 1930:—

I now acknowledge receipt of a generous donation of Rs. 750 from Mr. Jamshedji P. Mistry (of the firm of Messrs. Mistry and Bhedwar, Bombay). We are all proud of having an Engineer-donour for an Engineering Library, and have therefore named the library after him. It will now be called "The Seth Jamshedji P. Mistry Engineering Library."

ORIGINAL B. P. C. C. TO FUNCTION

—:o:—

Pt. Jawaharlal Ends Dispute

The dispute which arose among the local Congress workers as to who should constitute the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, which was referred to arbitration to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, has now been settled satisfactorily. Pandit Jawaharlal has given his award that those members who constituted the Bombay Provincial Congress Comittee on April 12 last before the launching of the Civil Disobedience movement should again come to office.

The decision of the Congress President has found ready acceptance and Sjt. K. F. Nariman, who was the President and Sjts. S. K. Patil and Abid Alli, Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. of April 12, have resumed office and are empowered to carry on the Congress work. There will of course be the annual elections to the B. P. C. C. after the Karachi Congress.

THE DISPUTE

It will be recalled that after the release of all Congress workers from jail and the removal of the ban on B. P. C. C. a dispute arose as to who should constitute the B. P. C. C. One party claimed that the B. P. C. C. which was in office before the launching of the civil disobedience movement should function. A second party contended that those members of the B. P. C. C. who went to jail ceased to be members thereof and therefore the B. P. C. C. which was in power on October 12 just before the B. P. C. C. was banned should resume office. A third party claimed that in view of the above controversy a "Council of Action" consisting of about 23 members should be appointed to carry on the Congress work. Even before Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gave his award the workers had come to an agreement and this agreement was ratified by the Congress President.

CONGRESS OFFICIAL VERSION

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

After the declaration of truce, a certain disagreement arose amongst the Congress Circles in Bombay on the question as to which B. P. C. C. should function; different construction was put by different parties on Rule XVII of the B. P. C. C. Rules, which states that a member absenting himself from the meetings of the B. P. C. C. for two months ceases to be a member. Some construced that the Rule was absolute and applied even to those who had absented themselves for the period by going to jail in obedience to the Congress Mandate; if that construction was uphold, several members of the old B. P. C. C. that was functioning when the campaign started would be excluded and another would function with several members who had kept out of jail by not joining the campaign. As some attempts to bring about a compromise failed, the matter was referred to Pandit Jawaharlal as President of the Congress. After hearing all parties, he held that the original B. P. C. C. should function till new elections which will take place in April 1931. Rule XVII was obviously intended to penalise those who neglected Congress work by not attending its meetings; it was not intended to apply that Rule to exclude those who had suffered in obedience to the Congress Mandate and to give preference to others who had kept out.

According to the ruling of the President, the original B. P. C. C. with Sjt. K. F. Nariman as President, Prof. D. R. Gharpure as Vice-President, Sjt. R. Krishna Iyer as Treasurer and Sjts. S. K. Patil and Abid Ali Jaffarbhai as Jt. Honorary Secretaries will function till the new elections.

NO MORE VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman writes:—

We are informed that some local Organisation are arranging to send Volunteers to Karachi. In response to an inquiry, we have received a reply from the Secretary that as they already have an excess number of local Volunteers they are unable to accept any offer from outside. We hope, therefore, that this idea will be given up and no further steps be taken or funds collected for the purpose.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU IN BOMBAY

Pandit Jawaharlal snapped in Bombay at the Station.

A. I. T. U. C To Be Held In Calcutta.

—:o:—

LABOUR DISSATISFIED WITH TRUCE

The President, Employees' Association, Calcutta writes:—

At an extraordinary meeting of the Executive Committee of the Employees' Association held in Calcutta the following resolutions, among others, were passed:—

"That the 12th annual session of the All-India Trade Union Congress being already over-due and the Secretariat of the Congress having failed to held it up to date inspite of the resolution passed by the Executive Council of A. I. T. U. C. held in Calcutta on the 18th November last year, this Association requests Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose, Chairman of A. I. T. U. C. Executive Council, to summon the session in Calcutta as early as possible."

"That while appreciating the sincere efforts and good intention of the negotiators, this meeting is of opinion that the terms of the truce that has been arrived at between the Government of India and the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, fall short of our expectations in as much as the term of amnesty has not included all classes of labour and political prisoners including those involved in the Meerut Conspiracy case."

This meeting, therefore, urges on the Government of India and the Congress Party to take such steps as may be necessary for the immediate and unconditional release of all labour and political prisoners without reservation with a view to secure a completely peaceful atmosphere for achieving the objective of the truce.

This meeting is further of opinion that adequate representation of labour (mental and manual) be given at the second Round Table Conference in consultation with the central organisations of labour of different classes, and definite demands including adult suffrage be submitted early to secure direct voice in the administration for the labour and the peasantry in the future constitution for India."

DADAR CONGRESS COMMITTEES NEW OFFICE OPENED

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The flag salutation ceremony was performed at Tilak Maidan on Sunday morning. A large number of men and women attended the function. In the beginning Sjt. I. S. Patil addressed few words to the audience then Sjt. R. Krishna Iyyar performed the flag salutation ceremony and Sevikas sung Zanda Unch Rahe Hamara". Then all in procession went to the New "G" Ward Congress Office which is located in the Joshi Building, opposite the Tilak Maidan, where speeches were delivered by leading Congress Workers and the Congress Office was declared open by Shrimati Shantabai Vengasarkar a prominent Sevika of this ward.

Education In C. P.

—:o:—

PROGRESS IN EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

The Government resolution on the annual report of the Director of Public Instruction on the state and progress of education in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1929-30 states that financial stringency and in some districts ill-timed political activities, which resulted in deterioration of discipline both among teachers and pupils retarded progress in the year under report. Nevertheless there was considerable numerical expansion in schools and colleges. Political propaganda, observes the Government, disturbed the smooth working of the schools in urban areas in the Nagpur circle.

SIR BEPIN KRISHNA BOSE.

The year was notable for the retirement of Sir Bepin Krishna Bose from the Vice-Chancellorship of the University. Of Sir Bepin, it may truly be said that he worked and lived for the University and his name will be honoured as long as the University lasts. In the Rev. Dr. J. F. McFadyen, the University has found a worthy successor.

It is satisfactory to find that the University Training Corps made a good beginning. Since the conclusion of the year under report the magnificent bequest of the late Rao Bahadur D. Laxminarayan for the promotion of Applied Science and Chemisrty has opened up a wide visita of fruitful work to the University and has given the University a unique opportunity of furthering the progress of the province to which it has already contributed so much.

FORWARD GIRLS' EDUCATION.

The number of girls in recognized institutions increased from 49,175 to 53,479. There was an increase of 23 in institutions for girls. In accordance with the policy accepted by Government on the recommendation of the Committee on the Education of women, nineteen primary schools were opened by local bodies. In all districts a disproportionately large number of pupils is reported to be in class I. It is clearly desirable that this disproportion should be reduced and that girls, no less then boys, should complete at least the four years Primary course.

The number of Muhammadan pupils rose. The most urgent need of this community at the present stage of development is the education of girls. Numerical progress in the education of depressed classes compares unfavourably with that of the previous year.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

At the close of the year compulsory primary education was in force in 10 district council areas and 13 municipal areas, the number of areas having increased from 21 to 23 as compared with the previous year. It is regrettable to find that attendance authorities are in some cases not performing their functions properly, with the result that the attendance falls far short of what is reasonable to expect under a system of compulsion. It is regrettable, says the Resolution, that in the districts of Raipur and Betul especially the work of the schools was adversely affected by the utilization of teachers for political propaganda by the District Councils.

Among the interesting events in secondary education may be mentioned the provision for physical training and the experiment in imparting an agricultural bias to the instruction given in vernacular middle schools.

MAHATMA'S RETURN MARCH IN GUJRAT.

Why We Have Not Achieved Swaraj

—:o:—

INDIANS HAVE NOT FULLY FULLY OBSERVED NON-VIOLENCE.

SURAT, March 15.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here this afternoon and addressed a big public meeting at which loud speakers were installed. He said that during the last 12 months the world was amazed at the work achieved by India and the sacrifices which Gujerat had made would be written in history in letters of gold.

STILL SWARAJ NOT WON.

The speaker was mad with joy at the work done by women and the vanar sena, but still Swaraj had not been won. The reason was that they had not fully observed non-violence. If they now observe non-violence in the work to be done Swaraj would assuredly be won.

Concluding, Mahatma Gandhi said that if they fulfilled the terms of the truce, their strength would be increased to such an extent that no power in the world could repel them and Swaraj would be achieved not within four or five years but within a short time.

Mahatma Gandhi then took his usual vow of silence.

NEED OF COMMUNAL UNITY.

Sardar Vallabhai Patel congratulated the meeting on its orderliness and said that it was impossible to preserve order at meetings which Mahatma Gandhi attended. The speaker said that communal tension was easing in India. If Hindus and Muslims continued to fight neither the Round Table Conference nor the sympathy of the world could give them anything. They had gained selfconfidence by their work during the last one year. Although they were a disarmed nation they had found a weapon which was more powerful than the weapons of other nations. The Government had therefore asked them to lay aside their weapon and open negotiations.

BURN FOREIGN CLOTH.

Proceeding, the speaker warned dealers in foreign cloth that they could never deal in foreign cloth in India whether Swaraj was won now or later; but the greatest work before them was to reach the consumers. The speaker advised children to set fire to foreign cloth in their houses just as they would throw away liquor bottles if their father was drinking.

Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel leave to-night for Bombay.—A. P.

LATHI CHARGE GREETS MAHATMA

—:o:—

A BARODA INCIDENT

Mr. K. L. Pandya, Secretary of the Panch Mahal District Committee writes under date 15th inst.

Gandhiji's passage through Baroda was heralded here with a lathi charge. A crowd of about ten thousand people eager to have Mahatmaji's 'darshan' throughout the station before the mail arrived on 13th inst. The police wanted to clear people without railway platform passes and on trying to do so charged the people with lathis as a result of which ten persons were wounded. Some of the prominent prisoners tried to dissuade the police failing which they approached the A. D. C. of the Maharaja who happened to be present there.

Last night a gentleman who originally belonged to Guj. Vidyapith was detained and was bailed out. The prosecution case is being made out by the police. The Paraja Mandal has seriously taken up the case and has resented the action of the railway police.

THE THEORY OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

Lord Irwin's Precepts To The Princes

ENTERTAINING VICEROYS IS NOT EMPTY POMP

NEW DELHI, Mar. 16.

An interesting review of the work of the Chamber and significant remarks regarding the duties of a ruler were made by the Viceroy, in the course of his opening address to the Chamber of Princes this morning. There was a very large attendance of Princes and the galleries were crowded.

The Viceroy said that he would always look back upon the past five years as a very happy partnership, a five years partnership which had been a period as critical and important as five years well could be. When history came to be written the Round Table Conference might prove to have been as vital to the Princes interests as even the conclusion of their treaties or the Proclamation of Queen Victoria.

Reviewing the work of the Chamber during its ten years of existence, Lord Irwin referred to unity and solidarity brought about by the Chamber.

TEN YEARS' HISTORY.

"What part the Chamber is to play in the India of the future we can scarcely now foretell. It may be that it has already served its early purpose and that it must now yield place to the new Chambers of a Federated India, but whatever be in store we can say with confidence that in its ten years' history it has played no inconsiderable part and that it has given those who have brought it into being, good cause to reflect with pride upon their handiwork".

"DRAMATIC" SURPRISE.

The Viceroy then said:—"When your delegates sailed from India last autumn to attend the Round Table Conference, few of us I imagine had anticipated or foreseen the dramatic announcement made after their arrival in London. I had of course from time to time and even as late as last July when I conferred with certain of your Highnesses in Simla, had an opportunity of discussing with some of you the offer and the mutual benefits likely to accrue from some form of financial and economic union between the States and British India; but I had no certain indication that the States would as yet be willing, by the surrender of necessary power to make a system of federation a reality and it is therefore with all the greater cordiality that I welcome the statesmanlike decision which your representatives took to join with British India in the constructive task of fashioning a constitution for the complete entity of this great country.

ENTERTAINING VICEROYS.

The Viceroy thanked them all for much generous hospitality and said:" I am well aware that there are carping critics who are ready to accuse the Princes of India of wasting their substance in entertaining Viceroys and who believe that such visits are compact of pomp and ceremonial in the midst of which moves a Viceroy b'inded to true conditions existing in States. As you know and I know this picture is far from the reality. It is indeed hard to name a State that has not added to my knowledge of and interest in all for which this great country stands. The Viceroy testified that in the main, there had been a steady improvement of the standards of administration of the States.

THE THEORY OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

The Viceroy then commenting on the duties of a ruler said "The spirit which inspires a Government and in which its functions are carried out, is more important than its constitutional form, and whether it be autocracy, constitutional monarchy or democracy, its success will be judged by the extent to which it provides certain essential conditions for the welfare of its subjects. Your Highness will perhaps allow me to indicate briefly what in my view these are. There must be a reign of law, based either expressly or tacitly on the broad goodwill of the community, individual liberty and rights must be protected and equality of all members of the State before the Law recognised. To secure this end an efficiently organised police force must be maintained and a strong competent judiciary secure from arbitrary interference by the Executive and irremoveable so long as they do their duty. Taxation should be as light as circumstances permit, easy of collection, certain and proportionate to the means of the taxpayer to pay. The personal expenditure of the ruler should be as moderate as will suffice to maintain his position and dignity, so that as large a proportion as possible of state revenues, may be available for the development of the life of the community, such as communications, education, health and social services, agriculture, housing and other kindred matter. There should be some effective means of ascertaining the needs and desires of its subjects and of keeping close touch between Government and the governed. Religious toleration and conciliation in all disputes between the subjects are important and last but not least is the need to choose and trust good counsellors. By this perhaps more than aught else, is a wise ruler known and the fulness of his trust in competent advisers will in a great part be the measure of the confidence which his people repose in him."

Concluding the Viceroy said: "Your personal and dynastic relations are likely to continue to lie through the Viceroy with the crown and your guarantees will remain under the same conditions as heretofore. Let it therefore be your endeavour so to rule your people that they will be as proud to be subjects of your States as they will be proud of your States partnership in a Federation of all India."—A. P.

ADDRESS TO LORD IRWIN

—:o:—

Mahatma Gandhi's View.

A correspondent writes under Saturday's date:—

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation is to be held at 2.30 p.m. (B.T.) on Monday the 16th March, when the February Agenda will first be taken up. Sir Byramji Jejeebhoy will ask for priority for his resolution re-presentation of a farewell address to Lord Irwin.

With regard to the proposed farewell address to H. E. Lord Irwin, it was ascertained that the opposition of the Nationalist Party in the Corporation was to be put forth on the score of principle only; because the Nationalist Party has never upto now voted for an address to any outgoing or incoming Viceroy or Governor. In order to remove this difficulty, Mr. Hirjibehedin had sent a long telegram to Gandhiji asking him to urge the Nationalists and the Congress Committee not to oppose the motion for address to Lord Irwin, in view of the exceptional circumstances and the great service rendered by Lord Irwin in bringing about the present truce.

I am informed that as a result of this telegram, Mr. Gandhi's Secretary Mr. Piarelal, has written a letter, that it is Mr. Gandhi's considered opinion that in view of the truce it would be improper and unjustified to offer any opposition to the motion for an address to the Viceroy and that Nationalists should, therefore, refrain from any hostile demonstration.

After the discussion of this matter, a special meeting of the Corporation convened in accordance with a requisition sent to the President, will meet at 3 p. m. (B. T.) when Mr. Erachshaw R. Hirjibehedin will move a resolution recommending the presentation of a civic address to Mahatma Gandhi as a mark of appreciation for the great service rendered by him to the cause of the Country.

I understand that the admission to the Corporation Hall and galleries on Monday will be by issuing tickets to the public.

Edited by SYED ABDULLA BREL VI and Printed and [illegible] for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay.